

For the Best

Men's Shoes

Men's Suits

Men's Shirts

Men's Underwear

Men's Hats

Men's Trousers

AND

Men's Overcoats

SEE

R. R. COYLE

BEREA,

KENTUCKY

OUR PAID UP LIST

Letters are going this week to all of our subscribers who are in arrears, asking that we be permitted to place them on our paid up list, announcement having been made in the past two or three issues that we shall begin a cash business with our first issue in December, which means that all who are in arrears at that time and who do not respond, will, by the direction of the stockholders of The Citizen Company, be dropped from the list.

With the letters goes the hope that they may meet a hearty response, and that we shall have to stop our visits to but few homes.

When about to conclude not to renew for the paper, remember that 3-1-3 dozen eggs, 3 or 4 hens, 1-2 of a turkey, less than a day's work and a little more than 1 bushel of corn at present market prices, will secure it for a year and brighten your home 52 times.

Can any one afford to be without The Citizen's cheer, its helpfulness, its news?

OUR COLLEGE ISSUE

We give considerable space this week to articles and views setting forth the advantages offered by Berea College to those who expect to enter school for the winter months.

The parent who is trying to decide what to do for his boys and girls, or the prospective student, thrown upon his own resources, will do well to scan these pages. A number of the teachers speak of the courses offered which are so varied as to meet the needs of every one. In fact, on January 1st. Six doors of opportunity will swing open on the Berea campus. For particulars, see page 7.

Thanksgiving Number Also

And this is also our Thanksgiving number. On page 2 will be found a facsimile of parts of the first Thanksgiving proclamation, on page 3 The Pilgrims' Thanksgiving and on page 7 a poem embodying the best sentiment of the day.

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HOW TO GET THE MONEY

It costs \$30.70 to pay a student's expenses in Berea for the winter term of three months. This includes board, room rent and incidental fee. This is a very small sum on the one side and insures very large returns on the other. But still the question, on the part of many fathers and mothers or boys and girls, is, "Where is the money to come from?"

Here are a few hints that may be helpful.

The present market rates for beef cattle average about 15c per pound. Let us suppose that the family can spare a beef, netting, after butchering and dressing, 400 or 200 pounds. In either case the question is answered. In the one, the expenses of two can be met, and in the other, one child can be sent away.

But possibly hogs are more plentiful than beeves. And fat hogs too are bringing a very good price—about 11c. per pound. Two hogs, therefore, netting 160 pounds each, will yield \$35.20—enough to meet the winter term bills and with \$4.50 to spare.

Again, the bills can be met by the sale of cross ties. At the river or at the railroad they will bring at least 33 1-3c. each, and an able bodied man can cut, on an average, ten ties a day, and nine days work will give one boy or girl the three months in Berea that may change the entire fortunes of the family.

It might be possible also to make the poultry yard pay the bill. It is a poor hen that can't be sold for 25c. If 123 hens, therefore, could be marketed, the money for the term bill would be in hand. Or, with eggs at 30c. per dozen, 1234 eggs would suffice. But turkeys bring even a better price, and 25 averaging ten pounds each, at 12 1/2 c. per pound will produce the necessary amount.

Where there are beef cattle, and hogs, and ties, and chickens, and turkeys, there ought to be a way, and there is a way. But, after all, it takes a will to make a way. And those that have the will have found, or will find, the way and will enter Berea or some other good school at the beginning of the winter term.

TIGHTENING THE LINES ON CRIMINALS

New York City is redeeming herself in the public eye by the thorough fashion in which she has dealt with the slayers of Rosenthal, the confessed gambler. Police Lieutenant Chas. Becker was convicted a few weeks ago and sentenced to the electric chair for instigating the murder, while, on the 19th, the four gunmen, known among their pals as, "Gip the blood", "Lefty Louie", "Dago Frank" and "Whitney" Lewis received a like sentence at the hands of the jury after twenty minutes deliberation.

In Virginia two of the Allens are awaiting execution of the death sentence, while Sidney Allen is sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. And in Kentucky, last Saturday, a crime similar to the Virginia crime, the killing of Magistrate Beatty at Burnside, was avenged by the electrocution of the murderer at Eddyville.

If this method of dealing with criminals continues for a few years, murder will become less popular, police officials will learn that they are expected to be servants of the people and not abettors of the criminal classes; and viciously inclined citizens, or those suffering from the exaggerated Ego, will begin to respect the courts.

TO PENSION EX-PRESIDENTS

A news telegram from New York, the 21st, announces that Mr. Carnegie has set aside a large sum which is to be used for the purpose of pensioning ex-Presidents, the amount to be allowed each is said to be \$25,000.

Mr. Carnegie's action has stirred up much comment throughout the country, the consensus of opinion generally being averse to the policy, Congressmen and others stating that the Government ought to be able to take care of its ex-Presidents if they need help.

It is likely that the agitation will result in an annuity being fixed upon retiring Presidents. There are a good many, however, who think that a man of the abilities usually possessed by a President should be able to take care of himself.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

There never was a better time in all the history of this country for boys and girls to start to school. The past year has been a most prosperous one and now that the harvest is over and the fruits of field and garden are safely stored in houses and barns it is time to take advantage of the opportunity to go to school. The harvests this year have been very plentiful and there should be but few people in all the mountain region who do not have a little cash left over to spend on the education of their children, and, with such a chance as is now offered them this winter, when the doors of so many schools are being thrown open, the children should receive their reward in the opportunity to attend school.

Surely there is no parent in the mountains that does not wish for his children better opportunities than he had. And if he would take some of the money that was made on this

Continued on page five

THE CHURCH AND THE NATION

Summary of a sermon by Rev. B. H. Roberts, Union Church, Sunday, Nov. 17th.

The church from the first has regarded the welfare of the people. This was true under Moses and also in the primitive church.

The spiritual needs of the community is the first consideration of the church in this and all ages.

Today three matters of social welfare demand especial consideration.

The Liquor Question

The business employs only 1-100 of the workers, uses only 1-3 of the grain crop, has only 1-20 of the capital of the country, yet is allowed to curse the land, tho it pays only \$45,252,000 in wages while the total wages paid is \$3,427,038,000.

The drink bill amounted to \$1,800,000,000. This amount spent in food and clothes would employ eight times as many at 5 1-2 times the wages.

Continued on Page Five

SEE

CHRISMAN

FOR

STOVES and RANGES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Exclusive agent for "The Foster Line"

Cut Rates on Comforts and All Wool Blankets

"THE FURNITURE MAN"



LADIES HALL, CHIEF HOME OF BEREAS GIRLS

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Congress to Convene in Short Session—Senator Rayner Expires—Treasury House Cleaning—End of Coal Strike in Sight—Post Office Drag Net—Schrank Insane—Harvard Defeats Yale.

CONGRESS TO CONVENE MONDAY
Congress will convene, Monday, Dec. 2nd, for the short session which will expire March 4th. This will be the last Republican Congress for some years no doubt.

Several important measures are pending, for instance: the Shepherd-Kenyon Bill prohibiting the shipment of liquor into prohibition states; The Department of Labor Bill; An amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law; A bill to Limit Campaign Contributions and The Repeal of The Reciprocity Agreement.

It is generally conceded that the tariff will be shelved and left for the new Democratic Congress to handle, which it is very desirous of doing.

SENATOR RAYNER DIES

Senator Rayner of Maryland, who has been sick for some time in Washington, died, Monday. His successor will be a Republican, owing to the fact that the Legislature, which is Democratic, does not meet this winter, and the Governor, who will appoint, is a Republican.

REORGANIZING THE TREASURY
Secretary MacVeagh of the Treasury Department, closely following the re-

Continued on page five

The Official Count—Former Insurance Commissioner's Accounts Short—Roepke Seeking Release—Third Arrest in Sight—Wrecking Train—Deputy Sheriff Killed—Local Option Election in Pulaski—Post Office Primaries.

KENTUCKY'S VOTE

The official count of the election held November 5th was completed at Frankfort the 23rd. Wilson's plurality in Kentucky is 104,072, his total vote, 219,584; Taft's vote, 115,512; Roosevelt's, 102,766; Debs' vote, 11,647, and Chaffin's, 3,723. Wilson's majority over Taft and Roosevelt is 1,306, a great falling off in the usual Democratic vote, while it will be seen that he failed of getting a majority over all by something over 13,000.

The vote in the seventh appellate district is as follows: Turner 27,930, Kirk 26,689, and White 15,097.

Langley was elected in the tenth district by a majority of 6,914.

Powers of the eleventh district received 6,771 more votes than Smith and 9,487 more than Seavy.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER CALLED TO ACCOUNT

The State Examiner reported to the Governor, the 19th, that the books of former Commissioner of Insurance, C. W. Bell, are in bad condition, and that the state did not receive from his office what it should have received by \$20,730.77. The Examiner does

Continued on page Five

NOW IS THE TIME

to see us about your Roof. Winter will be here soon. Orders are coming in fast. The price of steel is advancing rapidly. The Best Time is Right Now. Drop us a card in order to get you on our list.

Berea School of Roofing

HENRY LENGFELLNER, Mgr.

We have the goods—the quality of workmanship and the right price. \$5.00 per square for a roof worth \$6.00 to \$7.00 is cheaper than \$4.00 for a roof worth only \$3.99. Just like your Galvanized fence so your Galvanized Roofing will rust if you get the cheap kind



STUDENT'S ROOM IN PEARSON'S HALL

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)

J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

In another column of this issue will be found statement of settlement with creditors in re W. J. Tatum.

All the creditors, of course, have seen the statement and The Citizen has the permission of the attorney to publish it, and it does so only for the purpose of illustrating the moral—Do business, but whatever business you do, let it be a cash business.

It will be noted that the total indebtedness was \$1,369.04, that the total assets reduced to cash were \$376.26, that there was one preferred creditor whose bill was \$22.50, that the net assets to other creditors were \$353.76, owing to the fact that Mr. Tatum did not take advantage of his legal right of one hundred dollars exemption. This is to his credit.

It should be further noted that of the net assets, amounting to \$353.76, \$102.76 went for expenses and court costs. So, if Mr. Tatum had claimed his right, only \$151 on the \$1,369.04 would have been paid. But with that The Citizen, which had a bill for advertising of \$6.72, got only 18 3-4 per cent, or \$1.23, and other creditors in proportion.

Verily, credit business is bad business and bankruptcy proceedings exceedingly costly.

HEALTH MAXIMS

Many of The Citizen's readers may recall the visit of Dr. David Paulson to Berea more than a year ago. From an article in "The Life Boat," a monthly publication edited by Dr. Paulson, we take the following maxims which, if put into practice, will undoubtedly prove profitable. The maxims were originally taken from a leaflet issued by the National Cash Register Company, Dayton, O.

1. Good health can't be bought at the drug store.
2. American people sleep too little and eat too much.
3. Don't take medicine for sleeplessness, take a bath.
4. A healthy man needs at least eight glasses of water a day.
5. What we eat today is working and thinking tomorrow.
6. When you don't know what to eat, eat nothing.
7. Don't permit your palate to get your stomach into trouble.
8. Fancy food is generally poor food.
9. The tighter your house the tighter your colds.
10. If you can't work outdoors, sleep out doors.
11. Halve your food, double your drinking water, treble your exercise, quadruple your laughter.

DR. HEIZER'S LECTURE

Dr. W. L. Heizer, State Registrar of Vital Statistics, lectured in the College Chapel, Saturday evening, taking the place of Dr. McCormack, who was announced but detained owing to the necessity of appearing in court against certain violators of the health laws of the state.

A good audience, both of students and citizens, was present and gave unusual attention to the lecture which was splendidly illustrated.

Dr. Heizer, being a member of the State Board of Health and State Registrar, speaks with authority. He has, of course, at hand the latest figures which serve as excellent texts and press home the need of such work as he is doing. The department of Vital Statistics has already justified its establishment, inasmuch as it shows accurately the number of deaths from the various diseases in the state and helps health authorities to expend their energies where there is the greatest need.

As anticipated, Dr. Heizer gave con-

siderable time to Hookworm, and announced that a dispensary for the treatment of the disease here and in Madison County will be opened at an early date.

As showing the interest in the lecture, when the announcement was made at the close of the vesper hour that those who wished to retire could do so, but very few left, the large audience remaining and giving close attention until the close.

NOT SELLING THEIR LIBERTY

A prosperous orchardist said to me: "I fear I must import labor or abandon my property. Yesterday, on my visit to my orchard, I found males standing like statues to their plows, hoes lying where dropped, sacks of peas and fertilizer open to impending rain. In nearby woods men shouted and dogs yelped. When I had waited an hour, my hands straggled back. As, according to my custom, I handed their foreman the bag containing their wages, I said quietly: 'Do you men think it right to quit work for rabbit-hunting?' Every plowman and hoeer stood at sullen attention. A stalwart youth said snappily: 'I don't care what I am doing, I stop when my dog jumps a rabbit.' A woman, with dinner-bucket on her arm, shouted: 'We don't sell our liberty.' A noble sentiment however misapplied. I took off my hat to her, and left my money in their hands. Now I am willing to teach fruit cultivation to incompetents, and pay them to learn, for I am an orchard enthusiast. But what am I to do with unreluctant, with men conscientiously unreluctant—thinking freedom and unreliability synonymous? These are strong, fine fellows, with a rock-bottom of character, but they have not been educated aright; they have not been educated to their environment, to love and reverence nature and nature's gifts, and the work that is to their hand. They look on hoeing and plowing, sowing and reaping, as menial toil. They should be taught that it is sacred service to help the earth bring forth her increase."

If the teacher in the little school here would lead her flock into an orchard at due intervals and give them lessons in the care of trees, it would change the attitude of this community toward orchard-work, would dignify it in their eyes, interest them in it, and develop the section in many ways.—Christian Herold.

UNIVERSAL KINDNESS.

If you want something for cool weather reading that is worth while, get a recent book, "A Vagabond's Journey Around the World."

It is the story of the author, who traveled around the globe on foot and penniless, mingling with the plain people of every clime and country and living in their homes.

Often he suffered the pangs of hunger and he encountered perils by land and sea.

However—

Always and everywhere, he met with human kindness.

Wherever he traveled, in the lands of the Eskimo as in the jungles of Africa, in China as in Australia, whether the people he met were white or black or yellow, always they displayed the spirit of human brotherhood.

On board a steamer where he worked with the coolies, he found a bunkie the first night who was as good as a brother and who shared all that he had.

In Burma an Englishman forced a handful of coins upon him, saying, "Take it, old chap. I know you do not want charity, but people were very kind to me when I was on my uppers."

The world over, hearts were soft. The half-naked woman whose home was of leaves and who had a troop of children to be fed set out the best food she could afford. She knew nothing except the man was a stranger who was hungry.

None were so poor in spirit that they were heartless.

The author found one special friend lounging on the bench at Suez, where he was dumped the offscouring of the world. The man was a real tramp and together they went several thousand miles. Absolutely honest and faithful, the hobo stood every test, showed manly fiber and was a loyal comrade.

Weil—

Is it not worth while to travel around the globe to make such a discovery?

Is it not worth while to know that you need only add the letter "o" to the word human to make it read humane?

Humanity is kind.

And that makes life tolerable.

Said Robert Louis Stevenson in his letter to Edmund Gosse: "It is the history of our kindness that alone makes the world tolerable. If it were not for that, for the effect of kind words, kind looks, kind letters, multiplying, spreading, making one happy through another, and bringing forth benefits, some thirty, some fifty, some a thousand fold, I should be tempted to think our life a practical jest."

CIRCULATE :- \$
THAT GOOD OLD \$
At Home. Don't Send
It Away to the Mail
Order Man.



Berea Students in Laboratory

SCIENCE AND LIFE

The man or woman today who does not have some general knowledge of science is not able to keep up with and enjoy modern life. In times gone by an education did not matter so much to the average man. It was to be used by the lawyer and doctor and minister, but if the farmer or the laboring man had it, he looked upon it as he would have a silk hat or a diamond pin, a thing to be treasured and used upon rare occasions, but of no account for the everyday affairs of life. Then the schools gave language, mostly the kind that had no effect upon one's speech, history, mathematics, chiefly, but today a new factor has entered into education—science has taken a high place in the schools because it lies at the bottom of modern progress.

Would you be a merchant? If so

Physical Geography will help you to understand the products of various sections of the country, and the channels of commerce. Biology will help to increase the pleasure and restfulness of the few hours you get out of doors and Chemistry and Physics will touch your business in a hundred ways that you would never imagine without having had them.

Will the farm, with its free, varied and independent life keep you? Then you must have some knowledge of all science, for you must free yourself from the traditions and superstitions that have too largely ruled the farmers in the past, and learn the laws of plant and animal life, of the elements within the soil that feed your plants, of the supplying, retaining and use of the water that falls upon your land, and the ability to read the signs of the clouds as only science can teach you.

Do the unsurpassed opportunities for touching and influencing the lives of others call you to the school room as a teacher? Then you must know science, for only by such knowledge can you give to the children the inheritance of modern thought and discovery that is their right. Only by learning to read the works of God about you according to the light of science can you disclose the "Sermon in stones, books, in the running brooks, and good in everything."

Because of the very high value of Science rightly taught in giving the "Larger Life," as well as an increased producing power, Berea endeavors to give the best that can be given in a form so simple and clear that the Treasure House of Nature will stand open to all who take the key which she offers.

C. D. Lewis.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Allie Fowler Bingham, Plaintiff

vs

John Chastee, Etc., Defendants

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the October Term of Madison Circuit Court, in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court will, on Monday, December 2, 1912, at about 11 o'clock a. m. in front of the Court House door in Richmond, Ky., sell to the highest and best bidder at Public Auction the following described property or as much thereof as will produce the sum of \$146.10, the amount ordered to be made. A certain tract of land situated in Madison County, Kentucky, on the headwaters of



WILLIAMS BUILDING

The First Thanksgiving Proclamation

It is a mistake to suppose that the annual Thanksgiving proclamation of the president of the United States is always written or dictated by the president. As a matter of fact about all the president has to do with it is to sign his name to it. The actual composition of the Thanksgiving proclamation is the work of a specialist in the state department at

Washington. He endeavors, year after year, to express practically the same sentiments in an entirely new way or at least without repeating verbatim anything that had been said in previous Thanksgiving proclamations. And, as may be readily understood, this task is becoming more difficult with each successive annual call for a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving.

The first Thanksgiving proclamation was submitted, but it was finally allowed to stand, as shown in the accompanying reproduction of portions of the original proclamation.

The proclamation was issued on Jan. 1, 1795, and set apart the following Feb. 19 as a day for thanksgiving and prayer.

Any one who desires to see all the Thanksgiving proclamations issued by presidents of the United States will

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

When we review the calamities which afflict so many of our fellow citizens, the present condition of the United States affords much matter of consolation.

Washington. He endeavors, year after year, to express practically the same sentiments in an entirely new way or at least without repeating verbatim anything that had been said in previous Thanksgiving proclamations. And, as may be readily understood, this task is becoming more difficult with each successive annual call for a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving.

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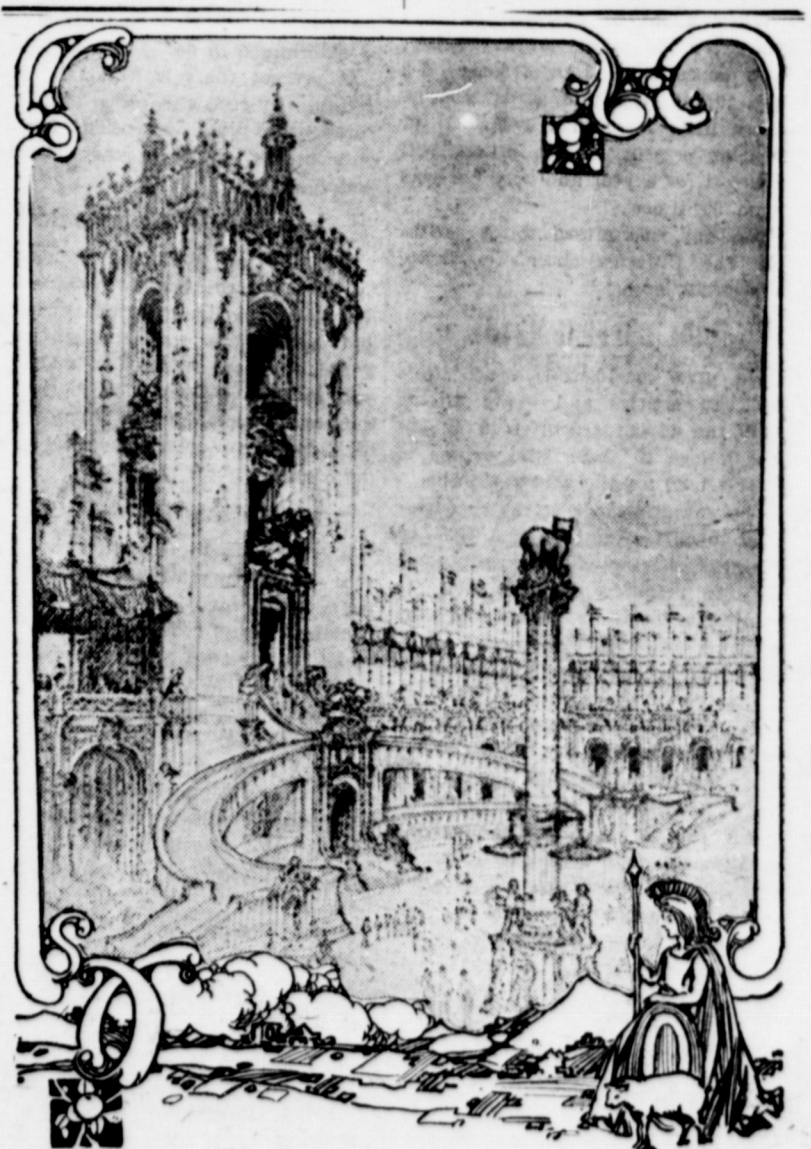
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EAST COURT, PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

THE great East Court at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is designed for pageantry surpassing the famous Durbar of India. It will constitute a suitable setting for oriental or modern drama upon a colossal scale. From a huge staircase or from the tops of its encircling walls the visitor to this "Court of Joyousness" will be enabled to witness the pageants that will be a feature of the exposition. The main tower of the court will contain a great pipe organ, with echo organs in the smaller towers; within the center of the court will be a basin containing groupings of classic statuary, dancing figures, fauns, satyrs and nymphs. Electric scintillators will play upon fountains at night. Tropical shrubs and flowers will contrast with the sterner effect of the colonnades, statuary and facades of the court. In its architecture the East Court, which will lie among the main group of exhibit palaces, will resemble the oriental phase of the Spanish-Moorish architecture.

Brushy Fork of Silver Creek, beginning at a stone in the center of the road from Berea to Slate Lick, thence South 71 1-2, East 10 Poles to a stone; South 57, East 46.6 Poles to a stone; North 13 1-2, East 20.2 Poles to a stone and a stump; North 48 1-2, West 45.4 Poles to a stone in the center of the road; then North with the road 37 1-4, west 29 poles to the beginning, containing 8.71 acres.

TERMS: Said property will be sold on a credit of Six Months time, the Purchaser being required to execute bond payable to the Commissioner with approved security bearing 6 per cent interest from day of sale until paid with a lien retained on the property until all the purchase money is paid, or the purchaser may pay cash if desired.

H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

City of Berea, Ky., Plaintiff

vs

Mrs. J. W. Hall, Defendant

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the October Term, 1911, of the Madison Circuit Court, in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court will, on Monday, December 2nd, 1912, at 11 o'clock a. m. in front of the Court House door in Richmond, Ky., sell to the highest and best bidder at Public Auction the life interest of Defendant, Mrs. J. W. Hall, in a certain house and lot of ground located on South Center Street, in Berea, Ky., and being the same property now occupied by Defendant, or so much thereof as will produce the sum of \$119.15 the amount ordered to be made.

TERMS: Said property will be sold on a credit of Six Months time, Purchasers being required to execute bond with approved security with lien retained on the property sold until the purchase money is paid.

H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

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INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 1

THE LUNATIC BOY.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 9:14-23.
GOLDEN TEXT—"And Jesus said unto him, If thou canst! All things are possible to him that believeth."—Mark 9:23 R. V.

1. The Disciples' Failure—vv. 14-19. Each of the Evangelists places this lesson in close connection with the mount of transfiguration. Sorrow and sin, crushed and bleeding hearts, are always to be found at the foot of our mountains of vision and of privilege. So also is to be found human impotence. Let us get the picture. As the little party reaches the base of the mountain they find an excited multitude surrounding the remaining disciples who were undergoing a series of questions propounded to them by the scribes. Arriving in the midst of this questioning Jesus challenged the scribes by saying, "Why question ye them?" Before either the scribes or the disciples could answer, "one of the multitude" (v. 17) told his story to Jesus. The speaker had brought his only son, demon-possessed, to the disciples to be healed. He goes on to tell Jesus the terrible nature of the boy's sufferings, and that to his bitter disappointment and anguish he has found that the disciples are not equal to the task of healing. This inability upon their part gave the scribes their opportunity and had undoubtedly raised in the father's mind a doubt as to the power of Jesus as well.

Takes Case in Hand.

Jesus at once takes the case in hand. Rebuke and pity are mingled in His words, "O faithless generation, how long shall I bear with you?" The disciples, the scribes and the multitude, all alike, are involved in the rebuke. All were in a greater or less degree faithless. Jesus had been in their midst performing his mighty deeds, speaking his marvelous words, and manifesting his wonderful power, yet they were without faith. Full often the present-day church and Christian workers stand impotent before the world's great need because of a lack of faith. How frequently we miss a blessing because of our dependence upon some one who makes a failure of faith and prayer. Jesus was then and always has been troubled and distressed at such failure (v. 19). However, the father was rewarded when, in obedience to the command, he brought his boy to Jesus. The conversation that ensued is interesting and pathetic, one that is too often repeated today. At last in his deep anguish the father cried, "If thou canst do anything, have compassion on us and help us." He thereby, as all true fathers should, completely identified himself with his son and his son's need. Fewer young men of today would be demon-possessed if their fathers would have identified themselves more fully with their boys. The reply of Jesus forms the golden text. What a magnificent response this father made, "I believe; help thou mine unbelief." Small wonder that Jesus should again work a wonder of healing.

II. The Master's Victory—vv. 20-29.

The son of man, who had just been so wonderfully glorified, again manifests to the world his power over an afflicted son of man. The evil one, however, never gives up his possession without a struggle. Hence it was that, as the boy was brought near to Jesus, the very worst manifestations of his malady were exhibited, inasmuch, that as the multitude rushed together to witness his paroxysm and saw him as the demons left him, declared the boy to be dead. We must remember how long time the demons had ruled the boy (v. 21). A small boy once defined a habit as "something hard to break;" very true, and the longer the habit the harder it is to break. The father's faith was small but very earnest. It was sufficient to cry to Jesus for relief and that is always enough. Jesus repeats the man's use of the word "if" as though to challenge the implied lack of power and at once throws the burden of responsibility upon the father? It was not the question "if" Jesus could heal but rather "if" the father could believe. Realizing his lack, the father cried, "Help mine unbelief." 'Tis such a cry as this God always answers. Quickly avoiding the fast gathering crowd he takes the boy by the hand, raises him up and sends him to his father on their way.

No father has the right to transfer his obligations, spiritual or otherwise, to any organization.

Entering the nearby house the disciples set us a good example by inquiring of Jesus as to the cause of their failure, and he tells them that the great necessity is prayer. There are more defeats in the church of Christ and in the lives of his followers that can be traced to a lack of prayer than perhaps any other one element. These disciples had cast out demons before this, but, shrinking from fellowship with him in the death he had foretold (Mark 8:32-33), they stood condemned before him, powerless in the face of a great need, and condemned by the multitude.

Temperance

(Conducted by the National Women's Christian Temperance Union.)

DRINKER IS ALWAYS THIRSTY

Affinity of Alcohol for Moisture is Like Feverish and Consuming Passion and Parboiled Stomach.

It is the changeless law of alcohol, when brought in contact with vital tissues, that, though by the liquid quality of the beverages in which it is mixed it seems to appease, it really creates thirst. It does this by absorbing the fluids of the body, notably of the brain, because in the brain, as has been shown, there is much fluid to absorb. Hence, the more brain a man has, the less liquor he can stand under, and the less brain the more impervious he is to the assaults of alcohol, which helps to explain why the epoch of our revolutionary ancestors may have been less darkened by drunkenness than our own. The alcohol in drinks acts in exact proportion to the quantity imbibed upon the albuminous matter of the brain precisely as fire acts upon water, lapping it up with a fierce and insatiable thirst, which still, like the horse-leech's daughter, keeps crying "Give," until its hot lips have sucked out the last particle with which they come in contact. For it cannot be too strongly stated that the affinity of alcohol for moisture is like a feverish and consuming passion, and the blistered nose, burnt brain, and parboiled stomach of the man who makes a business of drinking are nature's perpetual object-lessons to illustrate that alcohol is the redoubtable enemy of an organism made up, as the human body is, of seven in every eight parts water.—Frances E. Willard.

OPEN WAR AGAINST SALOONS

Question Arises as to Why Should Not Men and Religion Attack Prime Cause of Social Evil.

"The saloon has everywhere been found to be a prime cause of all kinds of social evils." This is the statement of a leader in the social service section of the Men and Religion Forward Movement. "We have invariably urged," the report continues, "the indirect attack upon it (the saloon) by such substitutes as school centers, comfort-stations, and recreation centers." The question naturally arises, why not a direct attack? Not that other things should be left undone—these "substitutes" are most helpful—but that the liquor traffic be fought in the open, and without circumlocution. Why should not men and religion move straight forward against the prime cause of all social evil?

Alcohol as a Cause of Cancer.

It is suggested in a report from Bavaria, lately published by the British foreign office as a white paper, from Mr. Buchanan, the British consul, that there is a close connection between alcohol and cancer, for a high medical authority in Bavaria declares that most of his patients suffering from cancer are connected with the public-house trade, and freely consume alcohol in some form or other. The consul points to the fact that endeavors made in high as well as even in Social Democratic quarters—both in Berlin and in Munich—to propagate the principles of temperance, together with the higher cost of living, are not without results, as is shown by the steady decrease in the consumption of beer. As further confirmation of what is already an accepted fact—the connection between alcohol and cancer—the consul's report is interesting.

Alcohol Everywhere an Evil.

Under this title Sir Thomas Whittaker, a noted English expert on the alcohol question, contributes to a popular magazine a most interesting article, which is a valuable contribution to temperance literature. Sir Thomas Whittaker sums up in these words: "The system must be judged as a whole. Evil is inseparable from the common sale and general use of intoxicants—not in every individual case, but in every community. There is no nation in the world today—and there never has been one—of which this is not true. It is in the very nature of alcohol that it should and must be so."

Industrial World and Drink.

Employers do not hire men who drink. They cannot afford to do so. The man who drinks is discriminated against throughout the business world. With 90 per cent. of the railroads, 79 per cent. of the manufacturers, 88 per cent. of the merchants and 72 per cent. of the farmers refusing to employ men who drink, there is no more excuse for the saloons in the world of economics than in the world of morals.

Where Rest is.

There is no rest to be found in any escape from the will of God. We may elude a plain duty; we may recoil from that which we know we ought to do, and yet which seems too hard for us, and refuse to undertake the task. But there is no rest in this course, God's will, if it requires work for us, is providing a rest in and through that work sufficient for our needs, for his will is not in conflict with his love. If we feel the need of rest, let us not be too sure that we shall find it in freedom from work.

OUR TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Prof. Charles D. Lewis

The Abundant Life

During the last week have you been thinking of the question asked in the last week's letter, as to whether you as teacher can truthfully say that you "Have come that the pupils in your school might have Life, and have it abundantly?" I trust that you have, and that you have answered it in the affirmative. That you are a "life giver" in all of the ways that the community needs new life.

When your school ends the latter part of December there should be a new set of children in your district, and parents who feel new life coming to them through the children who have been with you. If any child has been with you and not become better in body, in mind, in relation to God and in relation to man, then you have not come up to the full measure of your opportunities.

Let us now devote our attention to one of the four sides of the life that we found in Luke 2-52 formed the full life of Jesus. We will take first the matter of mental growth, the one which you most often think of as being your field of work.

How have you increased the thought life of your boys and girls? In the Reading class have you made the selections glow with beauty and interest until the child felt a hunger for good literature which will make a seeker for and reader of that which is good and uplifting as long as life lasts? And, in addition to this, have you left in the district library a few good books which will stay after you have gone to enliven evening hours and rainy days during the long vacation of our Rural Schools? Have you, better still, helped a number of your pupils to select a few good books which they will buy and keep and love as long as a scrap of them holds together? If so you may feel that you have been the bringer of "the abundant life," through your reading classes at least.

And how has it been with your Geography? Have the hills and valleys, the streams, springs, the clouds and wind become full of new meaning as you have taught new lessons regarding them? Have the eggs and timber and cattle passing out from the farm to the great channels of commerce, and the loads of merchandise from out in the great world which flow into the stores and homes become living links to connect the life of every child with the great business world of today? Have England, Colorado, Bulgaria, China, become lands where people live and work and struggle for that which seems most worthwhile, as readily as do the people who live on the next farm or in the adjoining school district? If in a measure you have done these things, you have also succeeded with your Geography class.

I might go on in this way over the whole list of the branches you have been teaching but it is not necessary. We can sum all up by the question, Have you put so much life into each lesson, have you worked so thoroughly, have you inspired such a deep longing for power of joyous activity in each subject, that your pupils will have an unquenchable thirst for know-

ledge, whatever may be the limitations brought about by conditions and necessities of life? If so you can rightfully write "Success" on the last page of your record book, as far as the mental side of your school work is concerned.

But how about the next side of our life, the physical? Has your school left a blessing of "Larger life" in that respect, too? Has your Physiology class left a mass of jumbled names and blurred images of things which are supposed to have been inside of some unreal sort of a human, though never near to John or Mary or Sam? Or has it left a few great facts about the body we live in, so well taught and applied that every muscle, every nerve, every gland, will be caused to function better, and every ounce of food and breath of air used to a better advantage for the lessons you have taught? Yes, and have your boys and girls carried out into the community the modern idea that disease is useless and the greatest tax that is levied upon society that most heartless of tyrants, ignorance?

More than this, have you taught new games and sports for out of doors which will allow the animal craving for activity, and the human craving for competition and victory in contest to both be satisfied in a way that will not degrade the two higher phases of life, the spiritual and the social?

And yet again have you dropped hints, stated simple laws, to the girls of your school which will mean better food, more attractive homes, more healthful methods of living, for the homes of the present, and in larger measure for the homes of the future?

If to all of these questions you answer in the right way you have in this field brought to your district "The abundant life."

Before leaving this last point I must add that there is the greatest need of better methods and opportunity for play among the young people, especially, in rural sections. Father Jack, and even Grandfather Jack, becomes a dull boy as truly as the son Jack, when life becomes all work and no play.

We need more baseball, croquet, tennis, marbles, "horse shoes," fox and hound, jumping, running, about the farms and schools, to take the place of the gossip and story telling of doubtful quality that are too often to be found. Yes, and good old "blind-man's buff" or, dare I say it, an old time square dance properly supervised, to take the place of the degrading "Kissing plays," and over sentimental conversation of our young people.

The task of bringing the Abundant life, you see, is no small thing, for we have not touched upon the social and spiritual, except the last suggestions for physical recreation touch the social field, but it is the true teacher's work.

Again, however, we must close, to resume a week later.

C. D. L.

WHY THE RURAL TEACHER

Should Attend Normal School During Winter and Spring.

Suppose you have just finished a successful term of school, that the patrons seem pleased, and the trustees satisfied and willing to re-employ you or give you a good recommendation should you wish to go elsewhere. Perhaps you may have a certificate that is good for another season's teaching. In fact, suppose there seems to be no immediate necessity for you to improve your qualifications. Why should you go to school this winter? Can you spend your time and money to better advantage in some other way? No teacher can, under these or similar circumstances, afford to answer "yes" to the last question. It may be that duty or urgent necessity may keep you at home; but if you are reasonably free to make your own decision in the matter and decide to stay at home you are making a serious mistake. Some one has said that "a man who never does more than he is paid for never gets paid for more than he does." This is particularly true of school teaching. The teacher who has no ambition to do more than what is expected of him or to be "bigger than his job" is not the one who will win promotion.

Now these are decidedly practical and yet legitimate motives for a teacher to turn his winter months into the capital of increased efficiency; but every teacher who is worthy of the name in its best sense should have other and higher motives than these. Teaching is an

occupation that gives one larger opportunities for the best expression and expansion of one's personality and power. In order to facilitate this expression and make the most of this means of growth the teacher needs to be master of the subjects he teaches and to have some knowledge of how to present them to his pupils.

The teacher's place is one of transcendent opportunity for usefulness. If he is to make it such he must have a broad view of the meaning and purpose of education, of its relation to home, church, state and to society in general. This broader vision must dominate him in his work. No teacher can acquire this wider outlook, this increase of power and culture without frequently coming in contact with the best educational thought and practice. Our best Normal Schools, public and private, are maintained for the purpose of giving young men and women such training and professional culture as to enable them to make the best use of their native abilities.

Many a rural teacher has found in some brief course at a good normal school the inspiration and help that have led him into a revelation of his own powers and won for him a place of larger usefulness.

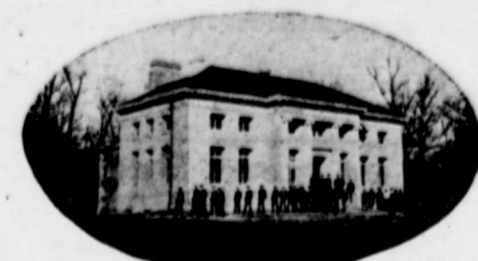
Plan now to enter school when your school closes.

Frank E. Howard.

Filling a Want.

Bighead—My folks say that if I come home for Thanksgiving they'll kill the fatted calf.

Miss Sharpe—Yes; I suppose if you don't go home they won't have any fatted calf there.



BEREA COLLEGE LIBRARY

ADVANTAGES OF A GOOD LIBRARY FOR TEACHERS

Every one thinks that a teacher knows something about books. To the mind of the little child, the teacher is a person of large experience and unlimited knowledge. Of course the teacher knows all that can be known about books!

Now this is a high expectation and every teacher should ask himself or herself how to meet it. The teacher has had enough acquaintance with books to realize that she falls far short of the child's ideal and she also knows that among the multitude of books some are better than others and that the responsive, growing, absorbing minds of her pupils should be fed only upon the best. And the children should also be taught how to select for themselves. Where is the teacher to learn what is the best? This is a question which surely should be considered by prospective teachers when deciding where to go for their training. The place which provides a library of carefully selected books, and teachers who not only require much reading by their classes, but who love reading themselves, who read to their classes, and who inspire their pupils to become acquainted with great minds by reading, offers advantages which should not be overlooked.

When a teacher gets his diploma for some Normal course he tells the

world that he has reached the place where he no longer expects to sit at the feet of a teacher, but that he is ready to impart what he has learned to those who shall sit at his feet. Is he, therefore, going to cease to learn? That would be to cease to grow, and when growth has ceased, the mind and soul have lost their life and decay begins. Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body. As by the one health is preserved, strengthened and invigorated, by the other virtue (which is the health of the mind) is kept alive, cherished and confirmed.

The teacher can read to her pupils such charming stories that hardship, unhappiness, hard feelings and gossip shall be forgotten for the time, and the soul set a few steps higher on the upward path. Beautiful verses soothe and inspire, patriotic pieces thrill the soul to courageous action and always high and noble thoughts leave a permanent impress upon youthful minds.

And in a good library the teacher finds also the papers and magazines, such as Good Housekeeping, the Ladies Home Journal, the Woman's Home Companion, the Farm Journal, Farm and Fireside, the Southern Planter, from which one can learn much of the art of living. And, after all, is not right living the goal to which all education and all reading should tend?

Euphenia K. Corwin.

The Pilgrims'

First

Thanksgiving Day

TO the grand old pilgrim father William Bradford, governor of the original New England colonies, belongs the honor of being the first to proclaim in America a general thanksgiving day which should be a festival as well as a day of thanksgiving. The month of November, 1623, had been a weary one to the bitterly tried pilgrims. Their months of toil and patient waiting for the ingathering of the harvest seemed about to end in the deepest disappointment. The earth was parched, the whole land cried out for rain, and the crops were being ruined for lack of moisture. It was under these depressing conditions that Pilgrim Father Bradford called together the little band of settlers and set apart a day to be devoted to fasting and

prayer that the glassy skies might become cloud covered and the windows of heaven be opened to give life to the thirst dying fields.

It did not look promising for a day of thanksgiving, and yet circumstances changed the day appointed for fasting and prayer to one of rejoicing, feasting and thankfulness. The pilgrims were in the very act of praying for rain

when rain came. It came in such floods and it came so opportunely that the pilgrim fathers were convinced that Providence had smiled on the little band of forlorn men, women and children who, driven from their own homes, had been forced to pitch their tents on the wild and inhospitable shores of a foreign land.

William Bradford in his proclamation had called the day a feast of thanksgiving, and the best hunters in the colony had been scouring the adjacent woods for wild turkeys and other game to supply the wants of the colonists and their guests. The kitchens of the pilgrims were crude and rough, but the good dames did their best, and the result was a repast satisfying and sumptuous enough for the most exacting. The menu consisted of roast turkey dressed with beechnuts, venison pasties such as the pilgrim mothers knew so well how to make, savory meat steaks with dumplings of barley flour, clam chowder served in enormous bowls with sea biscuits floating on the surface, roasts of all kinds, broiled fish, salads, cakes and plum porridge. Lastly, there was a bountiful supply of oysters, the contribution of Massasoit and his ninety warriors to the first Thanksgiving bill of fare. The greatest dinner of the festival was given on Saturday, the last day of the celebration. History chronicles that it was one of the loveliest days of the Indian summer, and so mild was the weather that the good pilgrim dames were able to set their tables in the open air, and in the primitive forests in the wildest country, in a new and unexplored world, was celebrated the brightest and most joyous Thanksgiving on record.



THE PILGRIMS' THANKSGIVING.

"DON'T FORGET THE PUDDING"



—Bradley in Chicago News.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTISTCITY PHONE 153
Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock
INSURANCE
Will sign your bond.
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Dayton, O., Richmond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, O., and points beyond.

South Bound.

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Atlanta and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:46 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:37 p. m.

It's no difference what kind of stove you want, you can get it at Welch's. (adv.)

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Young of Minneapolis, N. C., came to Berea last Saturday morning and entered their little daughter in school. They will remain in Berea this winter.

Miss Blanche Stephens was called to her home at Williamsburg last Thursday on account of the illness of her grandmother. She returned, Monday.

The largest line of stoves ever shown in Berea now on exhibition at Welch's. (adv.)

Prof. and Mrs. E. C. Seale, Prof. and Mrs. C. D. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hunt and Prof. Calfee left for Louisville, today, to attend the Southern Educational Association.

Rev. C. S. Knight and Mr. R. W. Frary returned to Berea, Tuesday, to spend Thanksgiving.

Who will win the prizes at Welch's? (adv.)

Prof. Cromer and others were in Richmond last Saturday.

Dr. W. N. Craig is spending today with his family at Stanford, Ky.

The big contest is now on at Welch's. (adv.)

The Misses Etta Gay, Rose Conway, and Messrs. Eli Cornelson and John Welch made an automobile trip to Lexington, Tuesday evening, to see Miss Maude Adams in "Peter Pan."

A fine fountain pen found. Owner may have it by calling at J. K. Baker's and paying for the cost of this ad.—20 cents.

Dr. B. P. Jones of Artemus, Ky., was visiting in town over Sunday.

Mr. Egbert Davis is visiting here with his mother this week.

It's up to you, for your purchases at Welch's during the next four months will make thousands of votes for some one. (adv.)

Miss Nannie Johnson who has been at the hospital for some time has recovered sufficiently to be removed to her home on Silver Creek.

FIRE, FIRE, Insure your property against loss by fire with H. C. Woolf, successor to W. H. Porter, Berea, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Gabbard visited Mrs. Gabbard's parents at Whites Station the first of the week.

Highest Cash Prices paid for holiday turkeys. J. S. Gott, Depot St.

(adv.)

CLIO CLUB MEETING

Members of the Clio Club with their husbands and a few invited guests met for a very enjoyable evening of song and recital at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Taylor, Wednesday evening, Nov. 20th.

Mr. Taylor, always a genial host, opened the evening's entertainment with a short extract from Sir John Lubbock's "Origin of Music" and then delighted his hearers with two splendid organ selections. Mrs. R. H. Chrisman next gave two difficult and beautiful selections on the piano; first, prelude by Chopin, second Minuet by Lee Beech. "I am Wearying for you" was sung feelingly by Mrs. J. M. Early. It was enjoyed by every one. Mrs. D. Walter Morton entertained the company with an artistic reproduction of "The Little Boy That Was Scared of Dying" by Anna Trumbull Slosson and "Wynkyn, Blynkyn and Nod" by Eugene Field. Little Neva Chrisman, the junior member of the club, performed on the violin and piano and was heartily applauded by all. Mrs. Morton again pleased the company by singing Tosti's beautiful song "Good-Bye Summer," and concluded her share of the evening's entertainment by reciting Eugene Field's "Little Boy Blue."

After several organ numbers by Mr. Taylor, in which the company greatly enjoyed the tones produced by a rare stop in the organ, Dr. Cowley gave a short, graphic recital of his trip East to the International Medical Association meeting in New York City.

Refreshments of ice cream, cakes, candies and coffee were served after which the party broke up to make their way homeward thru the beautiful moonlight.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE

Following the usual custom there

and abode of the pig and finally came to a stand at the entrance to the roomy cellar at Prof Lewis' home.

All Senior dignity and all thoughts of psychology and brain racking studies were laid aside as they entered, and they gave themselves over entirely to a couple of hours of good solid fun. No sandwiches, coffee and apples ever tasted quite so good before as those that were served, but the crowning feat of the occasion was the "candy pull" in the back yard in the moonlight to the accompaniment of College and German songs. Prof. and Mrs. Lewis were cordially thanked for their kindness, for the evening was one of supreme enjoyment, and many more of such character are anticipated by the jolly 16 before it is time for them to say good bye to Berea.

The Real National Bird.

Do you know that the bird of Thanksgiving day is more of a national bird than the lordly eagle? The eagle is to be found a native of Europe and Asia as well as America, but the turkey is all our own. He was not known until a full century after Columbus. He was first seen in the Carolinas, and when specimens were carried over to Europe they were hailed as "the most beautiful present made by the new world to the old." It is a curious fact, however, that considerable error prevailed as to the true source of the fowl. Dr. Samuel Johnson gravely defined the turkey as a "larger domestic fowl, supposed to be brought from Turkey." Europeans had peacocks, venison steaks and even canary birds' tongues, but what were any of these as compared with the American turkey?

BIG TURKEY FOR HOSPITAL

There is gladness down at the Hospital today, a gift of a 27 pound turkey being a large contribution to that gladness.

The thoughtful giver is Mr. U. B. Roberts of the Palace Meat Market.



STUDENT'S ROOM IN HOWARD HALL.

FOR RENT

Desirable property, six acres of land, house, and all necessary out-buildings just outside the city limits of Richmond on the Big Hill Pike. Property will be rented for one year, and possession given the 20th of December. Address Mrs. Rachel Coffield, 624 South Lime St., Lexington, Ky. (adv.)

SETTLEMENT WITH CREDITORS

In Re W. J. Tatum
Total assets reduced to cash \$376.26
Preferred debt to Stimson
Computing Scale Co. 22.50
Expenses and Court cost \$102.76
Exemption allowed 100.00 \$202.76
Net amount prorata 151.00
Total indebtedness 1,369.04
Prorata of 11 cents on the dollar.
To all who receipt in full Mr. Tatum will put in the \$100.00 exemption and this will make a prorata of 18 2/3%.Very Respectfully,
B. S. TERRILL, Assignee.

BEREA MARKETS

Butter, 20c per pound.
Eggs, 30c per dozen.
VEGETABLES—
Irish potatoes, 70c per bu.
Sweet potatoes \$1 per bu.
Cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound.
POULTRY:—
Chickens, fryers, 8c per pound.
Hens, 7c per pound. Roosters, 5c.
FRUITS:—
Apples, 75c per bu. Pears \$1 per bu.
FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.
Best grade flour, \$3.40 per cwt.
Meal, \$1 per bu.
Wheat bran, \$1.40 per hundred.
Wheat, \$1 per bushel.
Corn 55c per bu.
Oats, 50c per bushel.
Hay, 60c per hundred.
Cattle, 3 1-4 to 5c per lb.
Calves, 5 to 6c per pound.
Hogs, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c per pound.
Sheep, 2 3-4 to 3, 3 1-2 per lb.
Lambs, 4 to 6c per pound.
Hides, dry 15c per lb., green, 10c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

POULTRY:—
Springers (1 1-2 lbs and over) 15c pound. Hens, 14c. Roosters, 7c.
Turkeys, hens, 16 1-2 c lb., toms, 16 1-2c., geese 8c lb., Ducks, 10c lb., Young guineas 4.00@5.00 doz.
CATTLE, HOGS, ETC.
Cattle, 3.25@7.75.
Calves, 8.00@10.25.
Hogs, 3.50@7.50.
Pigs (110 lbs. and less) 4.00@7.50.
Sheep 2.85@3.25.
Lambs 4.25@6.25.
Corn 75c per bu.
Wheat 95c per bu.
Hay, 15.00 per ton.\$50.00 TO \$100.00 A MONTH
For your spare time—Experience not needed. Want an active man in this locality. To introduce us to your friends. We pay largest cash benefits when sick, injured, and at death, for smallest cost. Free insurance and Cash-Bonus offer to first applicant from this place. Write quick for particulars.
THE I-L-U 835, Covington, Ky.

STOVES

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WELCH'S

will be public worship, today, at 10 o'clock, in the Chapel, after which there will be a Praise Service.

Students and workers are expected to be present and citizens of the town are invited.

Preceding and preparatory to the service a procession will be formed in front of Ladies Hall and march to the Chapel.

SENIOR PARTY

The first social affair of the Senior class of '13, held last Wednesday evening, was a glorious success.

The social committee of the class had taken matters in hand, and the remainder of the class were entirely ignorant of the whereabouts of the party when they assembled at Ladies Hall at 6:30.

Mr. Claude Anderson, one of the committee, stated that he had consulted an oracle, and an oak branch had been given him which he should carry in his hand, and the direction in which it would turn would indicate the way they should go. So starting out in an eager and hilarious mood with Miss Welch and Prof. Cromer, who were the jolliest and most amiable of conductors, the oak branch led by a winding course thru various streets, across back lots, by the chicken house

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

E. T. Fish, Plaintiff

vs

Annie Moran Maupin, Defendant

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the October Term, 1911, of the Madison Circuit Court, in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court will, on Monday, December 2, 1912, in front of the Court House door in Richmond, Ky., at 11 o'clock a. m., sell to the highest and best bidder at Public Auction the following described property or as much thereof as will produce the sum of \$82.25, the amount ordered made: Two village lots on the glade in Berea, Ky., each lot 100 feet front on Ellipse St. and 283 feet deep, and adjoining the lot Ed Moran and Breck Blythe and being the same land conveyed to defendant Ann Maupin and Samuel Moran by deed recorded in deed book 41 at page 541.

TERMS: Said property will be sold on a credit of Six Months time, the Purchaser being required to execute bond with approved security for the purchase money; with lien retained on the property until all the purchase money is paid.

H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

FARM FOR SALE

80 acres of land on Richmond and Kingston pike, 2 miles from Berea, for sale. 8 room dwelling, good well, orchard and all necessary out houses. Write, Elihu Bicknell. (adv.)
Berea, Ky., R. F. D. No. 1

FOR SALE

I have for sale a six room house and two acres of land at Kingston, Ky. Must be sold before Jan 1st, '13. Call on, or write J. A. Riddell, Kingston, Ky. (adv.)

CHESTNUT SHINGLES

Write me for prices on the famous "Waddle" make of shingles, best on the market.

H. H. Wood, Wildie, Ky.

THE RACKET STORE

PALACE MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY

All kinds of fresh and cured meats and lard.
Fish, Oysters and Poultry in Season.
All kinds of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

PROMPT DELIVERY

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

Coyle Building, Main St.

Phone 57,

DO YOU NEED A
TRUSS?The Berea Drug Company,
Incorporated,
THE REXALL STORE,

Has a complete line and Guarantees Fit and Satisfaction.

We Want You TO READ THIS "AD" TO VISIT OUR STORE TO BE ON OUR LIST

With Hundreds of Other Satisfied Customers

YOUR SATISFACTION is the first consideration at our store. We want to make sure that every purchase you make here proves so satisfactory that you will be sure to come back and recommend us to your friends too.

OUR FALL 1912 STOCK will surpass all previous ones, not only as regards extensiveness of assortments, but as to the attractiveness of the values offered in men's and boys' suits, overcoats, shoes, hats and caps; ladies', misses' and children's cloaks; ladies' suits and skirts, in fact any thing you want for man, woman or child, ready-made. A trial is all we ask.

Respectfully,

HAYES & GOTT

"The Quality Store"

BEREA,

KENTUCKY

EARNED THEIR WAY

Testimonials of Two Berea Students.

Berea, Ky., Feb. 14, 1912.

It is with great pleasure that I recommend Berea to the ambitious young person desirous of an education and willing to work for it. This too is one institution where the moral and spiritual needs are looked after along with the physical and mental.

I began my career as janitor, earning \$1.20 per week, and by digging beets and pulling cowpeas on Saturdays, I found great amusement as well as recreation and a means of earning a small sum. After some three months had elapsed I was so fortunate as to get a position as office boy in the Model School Office at 9 cents per hour. Here I earned about \$2.25 per week, including the janitorship which I still held. While thus employed, I learned at odd times all about the care of the free text books; the receiving, ordering and exchanging of books, and how to care for the needs of the office in general were also essential. Soon after I had learned the work, one of the bookclerks sought other employment and I was appointed to take his place. I held the position as head bookclerk for two and one-half years, earning about \$2.75 or \$3.00 per week.

This year I had the good fortune to secure my present position as Dr. Cowley's assistant. I had long looked forward to this position as I intended to study medicine and the experience there would prove invaluable to me later on in my course. I still hold a janitorship in the Model School Office for I find great satisfaction in doing a little work of this kind. My present earnings are approximately \$2.50 per week.

During the summer months I have worked on the farm, canvassed in the city, worked in the shops and on the car line. I find that I am able to make most of my school expenses and that by doing so I am becoming more self-reliant. The work that I do while attending school occupies my mind when not employed with my studies and prevents mischievous thoughts from entering.

In Berea every student works a little which preserves a social equality not found in many institutions. The fellow that does the most work is regarded as the most studious. Because of this equality every student is contented and enjoys his school days in Berea.

Berea, Ky., February 13, 1912.

When I came here I had \$45 in my pocket. Three weeks later I received \$5 from home and outside of that I have met all expenses so far and expect to come out ahead in June. I expected to go thru the entire year for about \$150 but before the end of the first semester I had spent over \$100 but had made enough before Christmas to more than balance it. While I have not as many pupils as I could handle I am satisfied with those I have and my work seems anything but toil or labor.

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from First Page

Ignation of Treasurer McClung, has called for the resignation of Gideon C. Bantz, Assistant Treasurer, on the ground that Mr. Bantz is not in sympathy with the policy of the Secretary.

The action of Secretary MacVeagh seems to indicate that he has in view the reorganization of his department before his retirement, March 4th.

END OF STRIKE IN SIGHT

The West Virginia coal mines have been suffering for a number of months at the hands of strikers, all work being tied up and the mining regions practically terrorized. The approach of winter added greatly to the distress and suffering, and the news that the end of the strike is in sight must be welcomed by both sides in the controversy and the country over.

AFTER CRIMINAL PRACTITIONERS

Charged with the improper use of the mails, United States marshals arrested 175 druggists and physicians in various states of the Union last Wednesday. These persons are said to have been guilty of malpractice in one form or another, using the mails to carry drugs that are barred or to find patients.

SCHRANK INSANE

The Commission of alienists, in investigating the mental condition of Schrank, who attempted to kill Ex-President Roosevelt, reported that he is insane.

HARVARD DEFEATS YALE

In the presence of 35,000 rooters Harvard defeated Yale, Saturday, on the gridiron at New Haven by a score of 20 to 0. This was the game that was to decide the Eastern championship.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Continued from First Page

not say that this amount was collected, but rather infers that the com-



Clark Wilson

I think my income has been about \$4 per week and I do not consider that at all bad when I am getting a college education to boot.

I first came to Berea at the beginning of the winter term of 1906. I brought enough money from home to pay the expenses of that term. I then took the carpenter course at which I earned enough and a little more than to pay the rent on my tools by the end of the term.

When time came to settle for the spring term I went to the secretary expecting to borrow the amount but he could not lend me that amount because I had not earned much during the past term and because I was so small that it looked almost impossible for me to work out the sum loaned by the end of the spring term. Prof. Edwards went on my note for \$13. Then I went to work sawing wood, washing dishes and sweeping a school room. By the end of the spring term I had earned my expenses and \$7 besides. But I spent no time standing on the street corners. The following summer I earned enough at home raising pigs to make the first payment on the fall term. It was difficult at the beginning of next term to get a job that would pay well on account of my size which was very small for a sixteen year old. The cook at Ladies' Hall took a liking to me because I washed the pans well and was always around when needed. She told me to go to work at the kitchen job so I did. I did that work four terms. At the end of that time I secured a job waiting tables. After doing that two years I became head waiter.

The following is what I have earned during my six years stay at Berea, and I have climbed step by step in my studies never failing to pass: The year 1907 I earned all my expenses save the first payment and had left over at the end of the year \$48.50. The year 1908 I earned \$94.23; the year 1909 I earned \$98.21; the year 1910 I earned \$106.06; the year 1911 I earned \$127.44. The present year I am assistant teacher in agriculture earning \$3 per week.

missioner failed to make collections to that amount.

ROEPKE SEEKING PAROLE

Roepke, the chief of bank embezzlers, who was convicted in Louisville about two years ago of misappropriating over a million dollars is seeking parole. He is serving an eighteen years sentence, and seems to think that his good conduct in the prison for two years merits his release for the remaining sixteen.

DEPUTY SHERIFF KILLED

Deputy Sheriff, Geo. M. Hart was shot and instantly killed, Sunday evening, at Winchester, while attempting to arrest four negroes. The negroes were charged with robbery and shooting with intent to kill at a railroad camp a short distance from Winchester. A posse immediately pursued them.

LOCAL OPTION ELECTION

Pulaski County is taking advantage of the recent County Unit Law to vote on December 10th, to decide whether liquor shall be sold in the county.

ANOTHER ARREST FOR TRAIN WRECKING

Oscar Johnson a negro, was arrested, Saturday, and placed in the Paris jail, charged with wrecking the L. & N. Express train about two weeks ago. It is claimed that Johnson confessed to a negro woman that he wrecked the train. The arrest was made on the basis of that confession. Two other persons had previously been arrested on suspicion.

A GOOD MOVEMENT

Something new in the way of a primary election is being advocated now—a post office primary to determine the people's choice for the place. Senator-Elect Ollie James has agreed to endorse the selection of the Democratic voters of Marion which will be equivalent to an appointment. This will be the first primary of the kind, but it is suggested that it may be followed thruout the country.

A Democratic Senate

It is conceded now that the new administration, which will assume office, Mar. 4th, will be in control in both the Senate and the House, overwhelmingly so in the House, while the lines will be pretty closely drawn in the Senate, possibly a tie with the Democratic Vice-President casting the deciding vote.

There are thirty hold over Democrats, but between now and Mar. 4th the Democrats will surely gain nineteen and the Republicans fourteen, making forty-nine Democrats and forty-four Republicans. In addition, Tennessee will elect one and Illinois two, and the Governor of Maryland will appoint to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Rayner, Monday. Conceding that these four are Republicans, there will be forty-eight Democrats and forty-eight Republicans, and with the Vice-President casting the deciding vote, the Senate will be Democratic.

THE CHURCH AND THE NATION

Continued from First Page

The Immigrant Question

From 1900 to 1910, 9,244,880 immigrants came to this country, one-tenth of our total population. These newcomers are largely from Italy and the Slavic races, nominally Roman Catholics or members of the Greek church, desirous of liberty, pushing, ignorant of our institutions and exploited by the unscrupulous. They will be a support or a menace to free institutions, according to the education and treatment they receive. Are they to be shut in stockades as in Dayton, O., or held to work under the rifle as in the mines of West Virginia at wages unfair and compulsory? If so the Socialist vote will increase as it has in the past, from 2,000 votes in 1888 to 604,756 in 1910.

The shame of Christendom is the white slave traffic with its unspeakable horrors, nastiness and cruelty.

The church must bring its forces to bear on these problems and on the regeneration of business methods till fair wages, reasonable hours under sanitary conditions prevail.

At the present 9 per cent of the population own 70.5 per cent of the wealth of the land while 70 per cent of the people own but 4.2 of the wealth. A fair return for labor must be secured.

The Forces of the Church

The 60,000,000 adherents of the protestant churches can have what they want, when they go as a unit to the polls and demand it. The church today furnishes 71 per cent of the social workers besides numerous organizations for the social welfare.

Recognize the debt we owe to Italy, with its art, literature, contributions to liberty, Science, remember Cavour, Villari, Marconi, Montessori. Remember Kosciuszko, Kosuth, Sienkiewicz and give Italian, Hungarian, Polisher his meed of praise and honor.

The church must meet foreigners in the spirit of sympathy and make of them supporters of church and state. As the church at Antioch awoke to the needs of the hour, so let the church of America awake.

GET READY FOR WINTER TERM

The Winter Term of Berea College opens on Wednesday, Jan. 1. Students should be on hand if possible on Monday or Tuesday, but it is not advisable for them to come before that time.

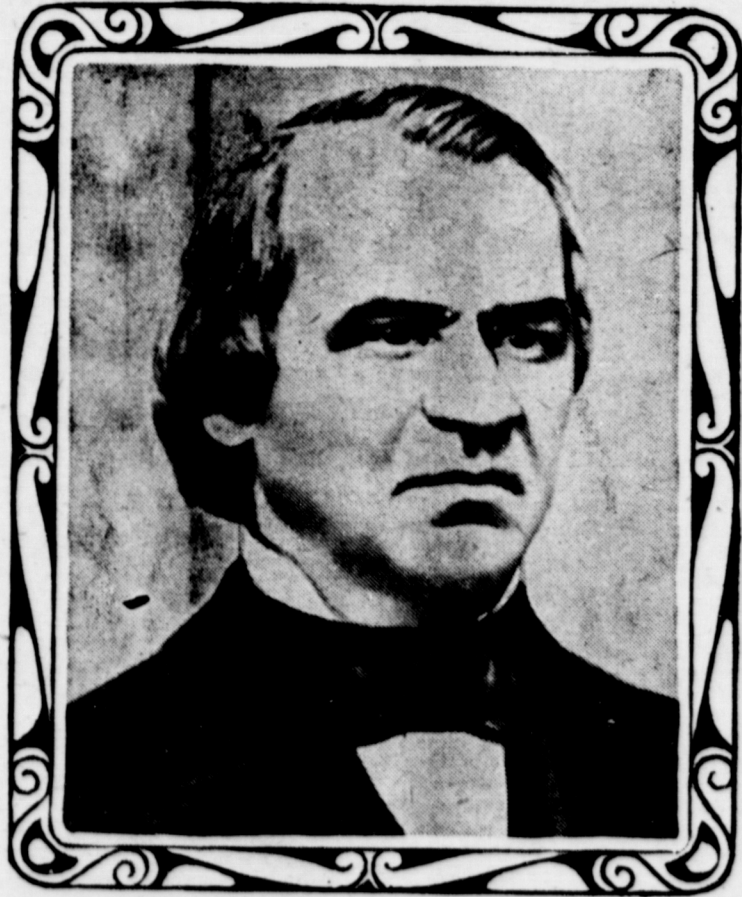
The attendance in all departments has been growing very rapidly, and last winter a good many students had to be turned away for lack of accommodations. This year some new buildings are under construction, and several dwelling houses will be equipped for use of students. It is very important, however, for all that are intending to be here to engage rooms in advance. A moment's thought will show that it is impossible to provide accommodations for an unlimited number of students on short notice. All who intend to be here for the Winter Term should write immediately, and send One Dollar for deposit for reservation of a room so that we shall be sure they are really coming. I shall be glad to correspond and answer questions.

Cordially yours,
D. Walter Morton, Sec'y, Berea, Ky.

Cabinet of New Administration

The Cabinet makers are still busy, notwithstanding President-Elect Wilson's declaration that he would make no announcements until shortly before the inauguration. Bryan is definitely slated, according to Washington reports, for the portfolio of Secy. of State, while Daniels of North Carolina, Burleson of Texas and Palmer of Pennsylvania are declared to be sure of a job. The exact berth they are to occupy is not stated, however.

The fact that Mr. Bryan is visiting the President-Elect in Bermuda gives color to the reports and shows that he must be held in great favor by Mr. Wilson. On the other hand, there are mutterings from Tammany and the conservative element in the party, and practically an open declaration, backed by a threat of disruption and all manner of mischief for the next four years, if Mr. Bryan is not given a cold shoulder by the administration.



ANDREW JOHNSON.

The seventeenth president of the United States was born at Raleigh, N. C. in 1808. He served in both houses of congress and as governor of Tennessee. He was elected vice president on the ticket with Lincoln in 1844 and succeeded to the presidency upon the death of the latter, April 15, 1865. The president was impeached in 1868 after a long series of disagreements with congress, escaping conviction by a single vote in the senate. The acquittal of Johnson is now generally approved. He was elected to the senate from Tennessee in 1875 and died in office a few months later.

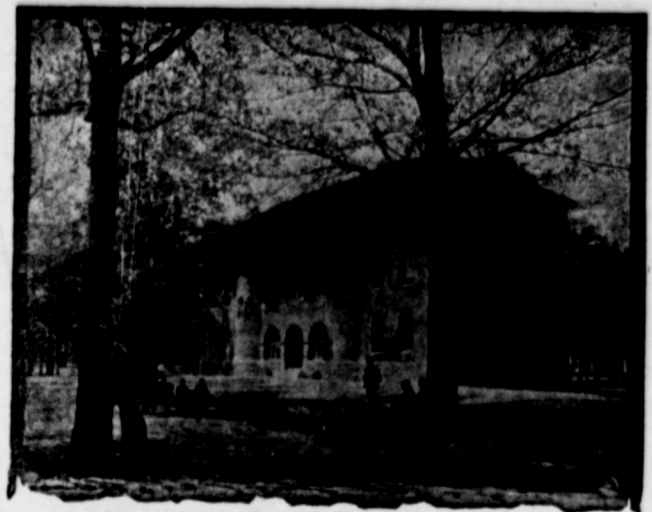
BEREA'S LEADING HARDWARE STORE

A COMPLETE LINE

Hardware, Paints, Mowing Machines, Farming Implements, Gasoline and Oil Stoves, and Groceries

Prices Right J. D. CLARKSTON Give Us a Call

MAIN STREET, near Bank



Lincoln Hall, Berea's Chief Recitation Hall

A GOOD INVESTMENT

Continued from page one

year's crops and put it into the education of his children he would find that his money would bring him the highest rate of interest on any investment he ever made. The man of tomorrow will be an educated man. That we know right well. The present day mountain man has many advantages that his father never had and the mountain children of tomorrow must be farther in advance of their fathers than they of their predecessors and ancestors.

Then, too, money put into the education of the children will bring large returns in that the child will be better prepared not only to help in the planning but to carry out the plans that are to be put into execution for the betterment of his own family and of the whole country-side. The problems of the mountain man are being studied and the boy or girl of today has the opportunity and privilege of studying the rural problems and helping in their solution.

In another column will be found reasons why both the graded school pupils and the teachers of the graded school should continue their studies in the winter and spring. My message is a call to the fathers and mothers to take the advantage of the present prosperity and increased bank funds which necessarily result from prosperity, to make an investment in the education of their children. Once before I tried to show the value of an education in increased earning capacity and now I just want to call the attention of the farmers and stock raisers to the fact that if they want to make more money it will mean dollars and cents in their pockets to send their children to schools where they will learn the best methods of farming and stock raising and better ways of home-making and home-keeping. Much can be learned in the winter and spring. In fact this time is just as valuable as the other five months of the year when boys and girls are sent to the district school, and why not continue their training and teaching right through the year as long as they can be spared?

Arguing from the stand-point of dollars and cents, then, the girl or boy, who studies during the winter and spring and thus learns some more economical way of raising the crops or harvesting them and of bringing up the land to the point of productivity where it will produce more corn, potatoes, soy beans or cowpeas, pays a large interest on the money invested in his or her schooling.

A course of study is also a good investment for the school teacher

who would learn new methods, receive new instruction, be filled with new courage and go back to the district school in July, not only better prepared himself and with a higher grade certificate and better paying school but ready and able to enrich the community in which he teaches and instructs. The whole country side must feel the influence that radiates from such enthusiasm.

The boy or girl who neither lives on the farm nor teaches school, who continues his or her studies during the winter and spring, has gained much by continued and concentrated study without the break of six or seven months and the consequent necessity of having to learn how to study all over again; that boy or girl is just that much sooner able to take a place as a leader in the community. Not only this, a better opportunity and more income awaits such a one just that much sooner and from the stand-point of dollars and cents it pays to continue school work during the winter, at least, when little can be done at home.

Let us then ask ourselves, in the face of the splendid opportunity, the large crops and the early harvest, why we should not invest some of our earnings in keeping our children in school and thus enriching, not only ourselves and our families but the whole community of which we are a part. Let nothing hinder us then from giving our children as good an education as we possibly can and from sending them right on to school through the winter and spring terms as long as they can be spared from the work on the farm or in the home.

D. Walter Morton.

Thanksgiving Favors.

Decorations for the Thanksgiving dinner table arouse much interest in the candy and pastry shops. There never was such a variety before.

Three inch turkeys constitute candy boxes. There are dolls dressed in pumpkin colored paper from hat to train. In their hands they carry little bags made out of tiny pumpkins.

Little negro doll boys clap pumpkin cymbals; others guide automobiles that have pumpkin wheels. Little pumpkin coaches as charming as the one that carried Cinderella to the ball stand in line with other devices.

Fruit plates are piled with red cheeked apples, grapes, bananas, pears and lemons, each one of which is a candy box. Careful reproductions are seen in the mammoth peanuts and the miniature lobsters, which also make candy boxes.

Marks on Mahogany.

White stains made on a mahogany table by hot dishes may be removed by rubbing in oil and afterward pouring wine on the spot and rubbing dry with a soft cloth.

KING FOR A DAY





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PROLOGUE.

It was in the woods that the girl of the Limberlost found her education, her love, her happiness and other good things, so, rightly, the air of the trees is in this story of her life. Here is a tale for lovers of the woods and for others who like a simple story well told by one who knows the forest, can tell about "home folks" and can find the interest in everyday lives. Through these pages flutter the brilliant butterfly of tangled romance, the more sober butterfly, no less beautiful, of noble, quiet lives, well lived, and the gray moth of sorrow borne needlessly for many years. And if you listen closely you may hear the buzz of the little, busy existence of Billy, a youngster worth your knowing.

SYNOPSIS

Although a good scholar, Elnora Comstock, entering high school, is ashamed by her country dress. She needs \$20 for books and tuition fees. Her mother is unsympathetic, and Elnora tells her troubles to Wesley Sinton, an old neighbor.

When Elnora was born her father was drowned in a swamp, embittering her mother's life. Elnora determines to raise money by gathering forest specimens. The Sintons buy clothes for her.

Elnora, getting her books cheaply, finds a market with the Bird Woman for butterflies, Indian relics, etc.

Mrs. Comstock's devotion to her husband's memory will not permit her to sell trees or have oil wells dug on her land. The Sintons bring Elnora new clothing.

Elnora is delighted with her outfit. Her mother says she must pay for it. Wesley and Margaret Sinton discuss the girl's affairs.

Pete Corson, a Limberlost frequenter, warns Elnora not to visit the Limberlost at night or go far into the swamp at any time.

Billy, a bright but untrained little chap, with a shiftless father and hungry brother and sister, gets Elnora's luncheon. Wesley, troubled by Corson's warning, investigates.

Sinton finds some one has been spying on Elnora. The girl feeds Billy again. She is "taken up" by the high school girls.

Billy's father dies, and the lad is taken home by Sinton, who makes provision for his brother and sister.

Margaret finds Billy mischievous, but his heart softens, and he is adopted. Pete helps Elnora to collect specimens. She buys a Mark Twain book for her mother.

Elnora, having musical talent, is told by Margaret of her father's violin in secret keeping. Margaret gets the violin for the girl.

Her high school course completed, Elnora needs money for graduation expenses. She needs two yellow Emperor moths to complete a collection. Graduation exercises begin.

"Tell me," breathed Elnora.

"His hair was red and curled more than yours, and his eyes were blue. He was tall, slim and the very imp of mischief. He joked and teased all day until he picked up that violin. Then his head bent over it and his eyes got big and earnest. He seemed to listen as if he first heard the notes and then copied them. Sometimes he drew the bow tremulously, like he wasn't sure it was right and he might have to try again. He could almost drive you crazy when he wanted to, and no man that ever lived could make you dance as he could. He made it all up as he went. He seemed to listen for his dancing music, too. It appeared to come to him. He'd begin to play and you had to keep time or die. You couldn't be still."

The tears were rolling down Elnora's cheeks. "Oh, Aunt Margaret," she sobbed. "Why haven't you told me about him sooner? I feel as if you had given my father to me living so, that I could touch him. I can see him too! Why didn't you ever tell me before? Go on, go on! Tell me more about my father."

"Wait until I see if I can get the

violin." So Elnora went home in suspense, and that night she added to her prayers, "Dear Lord, be merciful to my father and, oh, do help Aunt Margaret to get his violin."

Wesley and Billy came in to supper tired and hungry. Billy ate heartily, but his eyes often rested on a plate of tempting cookies, and when Wesley offered them to the boy he reached for one. Margaret was compelled to explain that cookies were forbidden that night because Billy had used a bad word that day.

"What!" said Wesley. "Wrong words been coming again? Oh, Billy, I do wish you could remember! I can't sit and eat cookies before a little boy who has none. I'll have to put mine back too." And Margaret did the same.

Then Billy slid from his chair, ran to the couch, buried his face in the pillow and cried heart brokenly. Wesley hurried to the barn and Margaret to the kitchen. When the dishes were almost washed Billy slipped from the back door.

Wesley, piling hay into the mangers, heard a sound behind him and inquired, "That you, Billy?"

"Yes," answered Billy, "and it's all so dark you can't see me now, isn't it?" "Well, mighty near," answered Wesley.

"Then you stoop down and open your mouth."

Wesley bent over the small figure and received an installment of cookie that almost choked him.

"Now you can eat it," shouted Billy in delight. "It's all dark. I can't see what you're doing 't all."

Wesley picked up the small figure and set the boy on the back of a horse to bring his face level so that they could talk as men.

"Now, what a dandy scheme!" he commented. "Did you and Aunt Margaret fix it up?"

"No. She ain't had hers yet. But I got one for her. Ist as soon as you eat yours I am going to take hers and feed her first time I find her in the dark."

"But, Billy, where did you get the cookies? You know Aunt Margaret said you were not to have any."

"I ist took them," said Billy. "I didn't take them for me. I ist took them for you and her. Did-did-I steal?"

Wesley's big hands closed until he almost hurt the boy.

"No!" he said vehemently. "That is too big a word. You just made a mistake. If you had told Aunt Margaret what you wanted to do and asked her for the cookies she would have given them to you."

"Must I take it back?"

"You think hard, and decide yourself," suggested Wesley.

"Lift me down," said Billy, after a silence. "I got to put this in the jar and tell her."

Wesley set the boy on the floor, but as he did so he paused one second and strained him close to his breast.

Margaret sat in her chair sewing. Billy slipped in and crept up beside her. The little face was lined with tragedy.

"Why, Billy, whatever is the matter?" she cried as she dropped her sewing and held out her arms. Billy stood back. He gripped his little fists tight and squared his shoulders. "I got to be shut up in the closet," he said.

"Oh, Billy! What an unlucky day! What have you done now?"

"I stold!" gulped Billy. "He said it was ist a mistake, but it was worse an' that. I took something you told me I wasn't to have."

"Stole!" Margaret was in despair. "What, Billy?"

"Cookies!" answered Billy in equal trouble. And he told her, "So I got to go in the closet."

Margaret gazed at him helplessly. "Will you hold me tight a little bit first?" he said.

Margaret opened her arms and Billy rushed in and clung to her a few seconds with all the force of his being, then he slipped to the floor and marched to the closet. Margaret opened the door. Billy gave one glance at the light, clinched his fists and, walking inside, climbed on a box. Margaret

about her eyes and closed the door. Then she sat and listened. Was the air pure enough? Possibly he might smother. She had read something. She could bear it no longer. She arose hurriedly and opened the door. Billy was drawn up on the box in a little heap, and he lifted a disapproving face to her.

"Shut that door!" he said. "I ain't been in here near long enough yet!"

CHAPTER XIII.

Wherein Elnora Has More Financial Troubles, and Her Mother Again Refuses to Help Her.

THE next night Elnora hurried to Sinton's. She threw open the back door and searched Margaret's face with anxious eyes.

"You got it?" panted Elnora. "You got it! I can see by your face that you did. Oh, give it to me!"

"Yes, I got it, honey—I got it, all right, but don't be so fast. You can't have it before Saturday. It had been kept in such a damp place it needed gluing. It had to have strings, and a key was gone. I knew how much you wanted it, so I sent Wesley right to town with it. They said they could fix it good as new, but it should be varnished and that it would take several days for the glue to set. You can have it Saturday."

"Saturday morning?"

"He just said Saturday. But, Elnora, you've got to promise me that you will leave it here, or in town, and not let your mother get a hint of it. I don't know what she'd do."

"Uncle Wesley can bring it here until Monday. Then I will take it to school so that I can practice at noon. Oh, I don't know how to thank you."

Elnora lived by the minute until Saturday, when, contrary to his usual custom, Sinton went to town in the forenoon, taking her along to buy some groceries. Sinton drove straight to the music store and asked for the violin he had left to be mended.

In its new coat of varnish, with new keys and strings, it looked greatly like any other violin to Sinton, but to Elnora it was the most beautiful instrument ever made and a priceless treasure. She held it in her arms, touched the strings softly and then she drew the bow across them in whispering measure. She had no time to think what a remarkably good bow it was for sixteen years' disuse. The tan leather case might have impressed her as being in fine condition also had she been in a state to question anything.



She did remember to ask for the bill and she was gravely presented with a slip calling for four strings, one key and a coat of varnish, total \$1.50.

As soon as her work was done she ran down to Sinton's and began to play, and on Monday the violin went to school with her. She made arrangements with the superintendent to leave it in his office and scarcely took time for her food at noon, she was so eager to practice. Her skill was so great that the leader of the orchestra offered to give her lessons if she would play to pay for them, so her progress was rapid in technical work. But from the first day the instrument became hers, with perfect faith that she could play as her father did, she spent half her practice time in imitating the sounds of all outdoors and improvising the songs her happy heart sang.

So the first year went, and the second and third were a repetition; but the fourth was different, for that was the close of the course, ending with graduation and all its attendant ceremonies and expenses. To Elnora these appeared mountain high. She had hoarded every cent, thinking twice before she parted with a penny, but teaching natural history in the grades had taken time from her studies in school which must be made up outside. She was a conscientious student, ranking first in most of her classes and standing high in all the branches. Her interest in her violin had grown with the years.

Three years had changed Elnora from the girl of sixteen to the very verge of womanhood. She had grown tall, round and her face had the loveliness of perfect complexion, beautiful eyes and hair and an added touch from within that might have been called comprehension.

She was so absorbed in her classes and her music that she had not been able to gather specimens as usual. When she realized this and hunted assiduously, she soon found that changing natural conditions had affected such work and specimens were scarce.

All the time the expense of books, clothing and incidentals had continued. Elnora added to her bank account whenever she could and drew out when she was compelled, but she omitted the important feature of calling for a balance. So one early spring morning in the last quarter of the fourth year she almost fainted when she learned that all her funds were gone. Commencement, with its extra expense, was coming. She had no money and very few cocoons to open in June, which would be too late. She had one collection for the Bird Woman complete to a pair of Imperialis moths, and that was her only asset. On the day she added these big yellow Emperors she would get a check for \$300, but she would not get it until these specimens were secured. She remembered that she never had found an Emperor before June.

Moreover, that sum was for her first year in college. Then she would be of age, and she meant to sell enough of her share of her father's land to finish. She knew her mother would oppose her bitterly in that, for Mrs. Comstock had clung to every acre and tree that belonged to her husband. Her land was almost complete forest where her neighbors owned cleared farms dotted with wells that every hour sucked oil from beneath her holdings, but she was too absorbed in the grief she nursed to know or care. The taxes for the Brushwood road and the redreeding of the great Limberlost ditch had been more than she could pay from her income, and she had trembled before the wicket as she asked the banker if she had funds to pay it and wondered why he laughed as he assured her she had, for Mrs. Comstock had spent his time on compounding interest and never added the sums she had been depositing through nearly twenty years. Now she thought her funds were almost gone, and every day she worried over expenses. She could see no reason in going through the forms of graduation when pupils had all in their heads that was required to graduate. Elnora knew she had to have her diploma in order to enter the college she wanted to attend, but she did not dare utter the word until high school was finished, for instead of softening, as she hoped her mother had begun to do, she seemed to remain very much the same.

When the girl reached the swamp she sat on a log and thought bitterly over the absolute expense she was compelled to meet. Every member of her particular set was having an expensive photograph taken to exchange with the others. Elnora loved these girls and boys, and to say she could not have their pictures to keep was more than she could bear. Each one would give to all the others a handsome graduation present. She knew they would prepare gifts for her whether she could make a present in return or not. Then it was the custom for each graduating class to give a great entertainment and use the funds to present the school with a statue for the entrance hall. Elnora had been cast for and was practicing a part in that performance. She was expected to furnish her dress and personal necessities. She had been told that she must have a green dress. And where was it to come from?

Every girl of the class would have three beautiful new frocks for commencement—one for the baccalaureate sermon, another, which could be plainer, for graduation exercises, and a handsome one for the banquet and ball. Elnora faced the past three years and wondered how she could have spent so much money and not kept account of it. She did not realize where it had gone. She did not know what she could do now. She thought over the photographs and at last settled that question to her satisfaction. She studied longer over the gifts, ten handsome ones there must be, and at last decided she could arrange for them. The green dress came first. The lights would be dim in the scene and the setting deep woods. She could manage that. She simply could not have three dresses. She would have to get a very simple one for the sermon and do the best she could for graduation. Whatever she got for that must be made with a gumpe that could be taken out to make it a little more festive for the ball. But where could she get even two pretty dresses?

The only hope she could see was to break into her collection, sell some moths and try to replace them in June. But she knew that never would do. No June ever brought just the things she hoped. If she spent the college money she knew she could not replace it. If she did not the only way was to try for a room in the grades and teach a year. Her work there had been so appreciated that Elnora felt, with the recommendation she knew she could get from the superintendent and teachers she could secure a position.

(Continued next week.)

Race Has Retrograded.
An archaeologist in the Middle West thinks that the Mayas, who once inhabited America, had a civilization as far advanced as that of any early people except the Greeks. The dwellers in the jungles of Yucatan, Guatemala, and Honduras are believed to be their descendants.

Only Her Husband.
A woman may believe in her husband, but she is more inclined to argue with him than she is to argue with her minister or doctor.—Acheson Globe.



Howard Hall

SPECIAL COURSES IN THE BERE ACADEMY

Nearly all schools begin their work in September and close the first of June. They plan their work so it is taken up the next year just where it was left off in June. The boy or girl who starts to school Christmas is not able to enter the class that he might have entered last September. If new classes are formed for him in January that do not go faster than the ones that started last September, by June he is only as far in his studies as the boy who started in September is the first of March. The result is that when he starts to school next September he does not fit. He must either go over the same studies he did not finish the year before or remain out of school until March when the next class has overtaken him.

To meet this difficulty for those who can not enter school in September, the Academy has arranged classes to start January first in algebra, geometry, beginning Latin and Caesar. The student does not take so many studies and the classes he takes recite oftener. These classes go faster because they recite more times in a week than the classes in the same subjects that started in September. The algebra class that started in September recites four or five times a week for thirty-six weeks, while the algebra class that starts January first recites seven times a week for twenty-two weeks. It is the same way with geometry and the latin classes. By this plan the classes that started in January overtake the classes that

started in September by the close of the year, and they are all put in the same classes in the subjects that follow these the next year.

We call these extra classes which start January first, double or express courses. They are double because they recite oftener and express because they go faster and overtake the slower classes.

Two years ago we started these double or express classes in beginning Latin and algebra. They were so successful that last year we added double courses in geometry, second year Latin and Caesar. Last year our success was so great, we no longer consider this an experiment.

A student may take two of the express classes and enter one class that started last September in English, history or natural science. The student that starts in January can often enter a class in English, history or natural science that started in September, while he can not do so in his Latin and Mathematics.

These double courses not only greatly aid the student who plans to continue his work the next year, but they are just the thing for the student who can not go longer than this year and wants to get a full knowledge of plane geometry or a year's work in any of these other subjects. In this way he has finished something and can use it. A half completed wagon is of little value. Just so it is with a half completed subject. If you want to take these double classes be sure to enter the Academy department as it is the only department that gives them. F. E. Matheny.

THE INDIANS' CELEBRATION OF THANKSGIVING DAY.

THE interest in Thanksgiving day and its observance is just as intense these days among the reservation Indians as in college towns where great football games are scheduled to occur. Especially is this true in the southwest, where the Indians have had an opportunity to become thoroughly civilized of late years. The white people find no more enjoyment in this day of universal cheer than do these same dusky Redskins. It is a day of feasting, playing and gaming, with a big dance at night. Such sport comes only once a year to them nowadays, when they have had to forsake the scalping knife for the plow. Their wild nature revolted at the idea of work, and it has been with much difficulty that the government agents have made farmers out of the young braves. A day of rest and amusement is considered good for their better nature, and the government authorities are willing that Thanksgiving day shall become a festival time for the reservation wards of the nation.

The Kiowas and Comanches, who not long ago were placed on allotments, will have forsaken many of their wild plans of amusement this Thanksgiving, owing to the fact that they have been cut off the free list of beef issues. They have arranged to draw grass money on Thanksgiving, and a goodly

portion of this will be spent in purchasing food for a grand feast. At night they will take part in a green corn dance, at which thanks will be offered to the Great Spirit for the good crops which they have had the last season. The spirit of thankfulness pervades the Indian celebrations.

The Osages hold a big feast at Pawhuska, their capital city. All members of the tribe are invited to take part in the festivities. At the beginning and end of each month—and there are many—the aged missionary who lives among them is invited to deliver a short prayer, thanking the Great Spirit for the good things which the agent has sent them. The food is cooked by the squaws, and while it could be prepared in a much cleaner and more tasteful manner, the cooking is an improvement over that of a few years ago. With this cheer they give thanks that "by the goodness of God they were far from want."—New York Tribune.

Saved.
"Oh, John," sobbed Mrs. John, "I've done something awful, and I am almost afraid to tell you, but I must! I made a most awful mistake this morning and sent your new dress suit to the rummage sale instead of your old one, and when I found out what I had done and ran over to get it back it had been sold."

"That's all right, Mabel, dear," said John amiably. "I stopped in at the sale myself and bought it back for 35 cents."—Judge.

THE SEAL OF THANKSGIVING





BEREA'S SILO AND BARN

BEREA'S WINTER COURSE FOR THE FARMER BOYS

All young men who are working on farms are especially invited to give attention to this course of 12 weeks, which comes in the months when work on the farm is slack. Now is their opportunity to put in three months of study and complete a short course before spring work opens. Prof. F. O. Clark will teach a class which meets five times a week in which he will treat the all important matter of soils, kind of fertilizer to use on various soils, when it pays to use commercial fertilizer and what kinds, and many other practical problems.

Mr. Montgomery, who has been in the employ of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will give a course in Animal Husbandry. This class will also meet five times a week. This winter special attention will be given to different breeds of beef cattle,

showing the advantages of the different breeds and also teaching how to feed in order to get the best results. Come and take up the problem of how to produce the largest and fattest cattle in the cheapest way and how to get the top prices on the market.

Classes in English, Arithmetic and Bookkeeping especially adapted to farmer's needs will be offered in connection with the courses mentioned above.

These courses are especially given for young men who are busy on the farm and cannot spend more than three months of each year in school. We are sure that all who can avail themselves of this valuable opportunity will be repaid many times. There was a good number of young men in these classes last year, and we expect a still larger number this coming year. Here is an opportunity to learn how to put the farm in the lead of the rest of the farms in the community.



Berea's Business Department

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF BEREA COLLEGE

Rev. Isalah Cline, Pastor M. E. Church, Dayton, Ky.—"I have been thrown in contact with great schools, both North and South, but all things considered, Berea College is the greatest school I ever saw."

John E. Moss, Chief of Police, Appa-lachia, Va.—"I can tell Berea students wherever I see them. They pass through here often. They are chaste in their language, attend to their own business, and you never see them drinking nor smoking a cigarette like many boys."

Rev. Robert Street, Methodist Minister, Isabella, S. D., formerly of North Carolina—"I find in Berea College, the best boys and girls, mentally, morally, and physically, I ever saw."

Rev. Sherman Parsons, Baptist Minister, Powell County, Kentucky—"I have known Berea College for many years and have patronized it. I believe it is doing the greatest good of all institutions of learning on earth."

Rev. Frederick Lee Webb, Presbyterian Minister, Charge of Flag Pond School, Tennessee, Graduate of Maryville, Tenn.—"I find Berea College just fine in every respect."

John R. Boring, Wholesale Hardware, Elizabethton, Tenn.—"The atmosphere of Berea seems to be filled with educative influences and refinement."



Jas. C. Bowman

Mrs. Dr. Sloop, Presbyterian philanthropist, Crossmore, N. C.—"I have thoroughly examined the Berea Catalogue which you sent me, and I heartily approve its regulations." Mrs. Sloop has been sending several boys and girls to Berea College ever since.

Depot Agent C. C. and O. R. R., Johnson City, Tenn.—"You must have a great school out in Kentucky. I tell you there is a great difference in the appearance of the boys and girls after they have attended school, as compared with when they went."

Miss Rebecca Reaser, Music Teacher, Olinger, Va.—"Berea College certainly gives girls the best care of any school I ever saw. It is a refuge for boys and girls desiring a useful education."

The above testimonials, some verbal, some written, were given to me unasked, and from my personal experience I can endorse the sentiments expressed. Berea is the cheapest and best school I have ever patronized. It offers almost unexcelled opportunity for religious and moral training as well as facilities for educational uplift. I see in it unbounded possibilities for thousands who have not as yet heard of Berea College.

Most respectfully,

Jas. C. Bowman, Berea Worker.

Thanksgiving.

Now we feast.

So did the pilgrims.

Now we take in football.

Then they dodged hostile Indians.

Now the hostess thinks up novelties.

Then they were pleased to have plenty of plain food.

Now we revel in asparagus, artichokes, peas and celery.

Then onions, potatoes, turnips and cabbages were their vegetables.

They were thankful, devoutly so.

Are we?

Thanksgiving Day.

With grateful hearts let all give thanks,
All lands, all stations and all ranks,
And the cry comes up along the way,
For what shall we give thanks today?

For peace and plenty, busy mills,
"The cattle on a thousand hills;"
For bursting barns, wherein is stored
The golden grain, a precious hoard;
Give thanks.

For orchards bearing rosy fruit,
For yielding pod and toothsome root
And all that God declared was good
In hill or dale or field or wood,
Give thanks.

For water bright and sweet and clear,
A million fountains far and near;
For gracious streamlets, lakes and rills
That flow from everlasting hills;
Give thanks.

For summer dews and timely frost,
The sun's bright beams, not one ray lost;
For willing hands to sow the seed
And reap the harvest, great indeed;
Give thanks.

For hearth and home, love's altar fires;
For loving children, thoughtful sires;
For tender mothers, gentle wives,
Who fill our hearts and bless our lives;
Give thanks.

For heaven's care life's journey through,
For health and strength to dare and do,
For ears to hear, for eyes to see
Earth's beautiful things on land and sea,
Give thanks.

—M. A. Kidder in New York Sun.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M.S.
Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator

Making the Hens Pay

Now that winter is coming on and eggs are to be from 30 cents to 40 cents per dozen, special attention should be given the pullets we have been taking such good care of during the summer and fall. Since most of the green grass is gone and the seeds from certain weeds that chickens will eat are eaten up or fallen to the ground and lost, we must feed the chickens well if we expect them to be profitable.

House the Poultry

The first attention chickens should receive is suitable housing. They do not want a tight stuffy place to stay but they do need a dry place free from drafts with large windows facing the south so that plenty of sunshine can come in during the day time. If possible, too, the house should be built on the south slope of a hill or south and east of trees or other buildings to keep off the cold winds. The poultry house must be kept clean, and have frequent applications of air slacked lime or whitewash. Of course the poultry house is useless if the fowls roost in the trees. But a little patience for a few evenings and a little shelled corn will educate them to roost where they belong. How the poor fowls do hate to wade around in the snow! The hen house should be large enough and clean enough for them to stay in it with comfort and also get considerable exercise on

stormy days.

Feeding the Fowls

If there is no gravel where the chickens can get at it, and not many people do have the right kind, some limestone should be secured some place and pounded up into pieces the size of small gravel and a supply of it kept in an old pan where the chickens stay. It will be surprising to see how they will go there and eat it. They need the rough bits of stone in their craws to digest their food and the lime is needed to make egg shells. Hens will not lay well if fed nothing but corn. All the scraps from the kitchen should be thrown to chickens and especially the meat. All the offal of meat at butchering time should be saved for the chickens and fed along a little each day and should be cooked to get the most benefit from it. Take good care of the sorghum seed and give the chickens a little of that every day with their corn. If you have no sorghum nor millet nor any other grain, it will pay well to buy some wheat or rye to feed. Screenings of wheat are probably the best and cheapest feed one can buy to make hens lay. If you sowed rye in your garden or in a field near the house you, hens will pay for the seed several times over in the increase of eggs they lay, and you will be sure to sow again next year for them.

THREE AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS IN MADISON COUNTY

On Saturday, November 24th, there were two corn shows on Red Lick, one at Mr. Arnett's store, Duluth postoffice, and the other at Webb and Hunter's store, at Red Lick ford. Both of these shows were decidedly a credit to the neighborhoods that produced them. About a dozen farmers exhibited excellent specimens of corn at Duluth, and nearly as many shows at Webb and Hunter's. A year's subscription to The Citizen was offered as a prize for the best corn at each show. At Duluth the prize was won by Sherman Stuard. The second best ear was shown by J. B. Arnett, and the third best by Andy Stevens.

At Webb and Hunter's the prize was won by Joe Allen who also had third best ear shown. W. M. Satterfield had the second best ear. Mr. Satterfield also had three fine specimens of Early Rose potatoes on exhibition. Mr. Wm. Webb had three perfect specimens of World's Wonder apples that grew down in the valley demonstrating that Red Lick Valley as well as the adjoining hills will produce excellent fruit.

Messrs. Flanery and Montgomery of Berea College and the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry acted as judges and gave short addresses at each place on seed corn selection, corn culture and soil fertility.

From Red Lick these gentlemen drove to Brown Ledge school between Waco and College Hill to speak to a farmer's meeting. Despite the bad weather the house was fairly well filled with an enthusiastic audience of farmers and fruit growers. After devotional exercises, Mr. Flanery gave an illustrated talk on fruit culture, followed by Mr. Montgomery who with the aid of charts explained the fundamental principles of soil fertility and the most economical methods of maintaining it.

The country adjoining this portion of the Kentucky river is especially adapted to fruit and berries and the industry is rapidly developing. There is a large cannery at Waco, and one or two home canneries of good capacity are to be installed this coming season.

SOIL INSTRUCTION

BY M. L. FISHER, Soils and Crops Department, Purdue Experiment Station,
Purdue University Agricultural Extension.



At Work in the Laboratory.

No phase of agricultural practice is of more vital interest to Indiana farmers today than the improvement of the soil. The instructional work in soils at Purdue is intended to give the student a grasp of the principles underlying successful soil management. Much Indiana land needs drainage. Students learn the effect of a water-logged soil on the circulation of air through it. They also learn that the movement of water through clay, sand, loam and muck is at different rates. Thus it is apparent that lines of tile must vary in their distances apart to drain effectively these different types of soil.

The crumb structure of a soil is an important item in its tillage qualities. Liming makes hard, close soils more open and easier pulverized. Organic matter loosens compact soils and at the same time enables them to hold moisture and plant food in a form readily available to the roots. The student learns by experiments in the laboratory that the addition of either lime or organic matter modifies the crumb structure of soils. Further study teaches him when lime is needed

and when organic matter is needed. The texture of a soil has an important bearing upon the crumb structure. Coarse grained soils have practically no crumb structure, while very fine grained soils have a tendency to form masses (clods) not easily penetrated by roots. Mechanical analysis shows the relative amounts of large and fine particles in a given soil. This knowledge enables the student to explain the results obtained in many of his experiments. Given a statement of the mechanical constituents of a soil, the student is enabled to judge the tilling qualities of that soil, as well as to make a fair estimate of its crop producing power.

The effect of fertilizers on the producing power of soils is carefully discussed in the class room. The relation of soil structure and composition to the bacterial life in the soils are also carefully studied. The whole purpose of the instruction in soils is to give the student a knowledge of how to manage the soil so that it will have the best conditions possible physically, chemically and biologically.

SIX DOORS FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.
FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week. In the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due January 1, 1913 . . .	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 12, . .	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	*\$28.50	*\$30.70	*\$31.70
SPRING TERM			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 26, 1913	15.75	17.75	18.75
Board 5 weeks due Apr. 30, 1913 . .	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	*\$22.00	*\$24.00	*\$25.00

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting . . .	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course) . . .	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each . . .	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Hurry! Get your room and assignment NOW.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

GET READY FOR WINTER TERM

The Winter Term of Berea College opens on Wednesday, Jan. 1st. Students should be on hand if possible on Monday or Tuesday but it is not advisable for them to come before that time.

The attendance in all departments has been growing very rapidly, and last winter a good many students had to be turned away for lack of accommodations. This year some new buildings are under construction, and several dwelling houses will be equipped for use of students. It is very important, however, for all that are intending to be here to engage rooms in advance. A moment's thought will show that it is impossible to provide accommodations for an unlimited number on short notice. All who intend to be here for the Winter Term should write immediately, and send One Dollar for deposit for reservation of a room so that we shall be sure that they are really coming. I shall be glad to correspond and answer questions.

Cordially yours,
D. Walter Morton, Secretary,
Berea, Ky.

JACKSON COUNTY

NATHANTON
Nathanton, Nov. 16.—A protracted meeting will begin at Union the first Sunday in December.—William Moore has his new barn almost completed.—Rev. J. G. Holcomb attended church at Walnut Grove, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Abijah Smith have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Lou Banks, of Island City, for the past week.—The judges decided unanimously in favor of the affirmative in a debate at Union School, Friday. The question was, Resolved: That the birds should not be killed.—Mrs. Martha Hurst and daughter, Serilda, visited at J. A. Hunter's of Sextons Creek, last Saturday and Sunday.—Don Evans visited at Mr. T. D. Caudill's, Sunday.

PARROT

Parrot, Nov. 21.—Abel, the little son of Dan Cunagin, fell and received a severe cut about the face.—Died, last Saturday at the home of his parents, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. John Callahan, of typhoid fever. He was about five years old and was a bright little boy.—The infant of Mr. and Mrs. Sid Hacker was found dead in bed the other Sunday morning. It was laid to rest in the Cunagin graveyard.—Miss Lucy Price has returned home from Union City, Ky.—Thomas Flinechum is visiting relatives at this place.—William Cunagin who has been sick is better.—Married, the other day, Miss Amy Gabbard to Mr. Dave Gabbard; both of this place. We wish the young couple a happy and prosperous life.—The stove dresser is ready for business now.—A protracted meeting will begin at Letter Box, Dec. 15th, conducted by Rev. Hacker and Rev. McNamery.—John Legers and family have moved to the Miller place on the Rockcastle river.—Mr. and Mrs. Phee Hillard were visiting relatives at this place, Saturday and Sunday.—Isaac Cornett attended court at McKee, Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. James Tanksley attended church at this place, Sunday.—The funeral of Mrs. Angeline Cunagin will be preached at this place the first Sunday in December by Rev. Hacker.—Mrs. Maria Gabbard attended a quilting at the home of Joe Tussey last Saturday.—Died, Nov. 7th, at her home near Parrot, Mrs. Angeline Cunagin, aged 64 years. She had been a member of the Baptist church since she was quite young. She belonged to the Mt. Zion church at the time of her death. She leaves six sons and three daughters to mourn her death.

FOXTOWN

Foxtown, Nov. 23.—A large crowd from this place attended Sunday School at Sand Lick, Sunday.—T. G. Gay, Republican candidate for jailor, visited on Moore's Creek last week.—Craig McFarlan has recently moved to Brazil to make his future home.—Noah Johnson, the clever merchant, of this place, is having a splendid trade.—Daisy Brewer and Oga Smith visited at Mrs. Rose's, Saturday and Sunday.—Supervisor L. J. Webb has recently been visiting schools in this vicinity.—The bright spot of Jackson is the school at this place which is taught by Prof. Geo. C. Johnson of Annville.—Miss Vestie Cain is visiting on Cavanaugh.—The Misses Ida and Susan Gay visited at Isaac Dean's, Sunday.—Sherman Durham who has recently been in the tie business is building a crib.—Tom L. Johnson visited at Tom Durham's, Sunday.

CARICO

Carico, Nov. 25.—J. Lewellyn passed thru here, Sunday, for Livingston.—Messrs. S. R. Roberts and Orbin Smith sold to Geo. Pennington, the other day, 17 nice turkeys.—There have been a great many fat hogs killed recently in this section.—Miss Ellen Roberts is planning to go to Annville to school the rest of the winter after the free school is out.—James Hayes visited Berea last Saturday and Sunday and reported a nice time.—Miss Mollie Willson of Peoples, Ky., is staying with Mrs. Lillie Smith at present.—We had our first snow, the 24th, and some very cold days, at present.—Mrs. Lillie Smith gave a bean hulling, Saturday night. There were fifteen present and quite a lot of beans hulled.—Edward and Vessie Evans were visiting relatives of this place, Saturday and Sunday.—The death angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Callahan, the 16th of this month, and took from them their baby aged 5 years. He was laid to rest in the grave yard at Sallie Parker's place. We sympathize with the bereaved ones.

ESTILL COUNTY

LOCUST BRANCH

Locust Branch, Nov. 16.—We have had some very pleasant weather and the people are doing a hustling business hauling corn in this vicinity.—S. B. Kelley is selling out and going to move to Irvine. He had a three days' sale last week.—Married, on the 14th, Miss Bessie Willis to Mr. Bob Isaacs, both of Jinks.—Saturday night and Sunday are our regular church days here.—Hudson Elliott visited his daughter a few days last week.—Mrs. Boen Gentry's Sunday School is progressing very nicely with a good attendance.—Prof. French met the singing class here, Thursday and Friday nights, of this week.—Mr. and Mrs. John Collins visited his mother last Thursday night, at Jinks.—Miss Mollie Pearson, of this place, visited home folks at Panola last week.—Mr. Sherman Land, the County Supt., visited the schools of this place this week.

WAGERSVILLE

Wagersville, Nov. 18.—Mrs. Kate Scrivner and son, John Bowman, of Richmond, visited relatives here the first of the week.—Mrs. W. G. Kidwell of Jackson, Mich., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Q. Wilson.—Mrs. Simp Warford, and Mrs. Ambrose Wilson and Miss Kate Scrivner were the pleasant guests of Mrs. Jeff Wagers, Saturday night and Sunday.—Jeff Wagers visited his son, James, in Berea from Friday till Sunday.—Miss Fan Scrivner was the guest of Miss Mary Wilson, Sunday.—Mrs. Joe Scrivner of Berea visited relatives here a few days last week.—Irvine Scrivner of Lexington is visiting relatives here at present.—Misses Lena and Anna M. Flynn, Nettie Noland, Maude Park and Kate Wagers, Messrs. Robert Wagers, Laban Park, Willie Collins, Ernest Centers and Elliott Rogers were the guests of Miss Maggie Hinds on Doe Creek, Saturday night and Sunday. All report a delightful time.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

ORLANDO

Orlando, Nov. 15.—We are having some very cold weather.—Corn gathering is all the go.—Miss Lellia Owens, who has been visiting relatives at Norton, Va., returned home Saturday.—Miss M. T. Singleton and Mrs. Mary Solom spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives near Cooksburg.—School at Maple Grove has been discontinued for some time owing to the illness of our teacher, Mrs. Stella Laswell.—D. M. Singleton spent a few days this week on Crooked Creek gathering corn and digging potatoes.—Mrs. Maggie Laswell is numbered among the sick.—Mrs. Martha Anglin who has been in very poor health, is slowly improving.—D. G. Clark of Johnetta was called here on business, Thursday.

OWSLEY COUNTY

SEBASTIAN

Sebastian, Nov. 21.—Miss Jessie McNeil of Cortland visited J. S. Turner's school, Wednesday, and gave a very interesting talk.—John Chadwell visited Albert McIntosh, Tuesday night.—Mrs. Arka Gabbard made a flying trip to Booneville, Wednesday.—The Misses Mary Belle and Susan Gay are planning to enter the Winter term of school at Berea.—The Roberts brothers are buying a nice lot of poultry to take to Athol.—Mrs. Nancy McIntosh is sick this week.—Millard McIntosh, our new merchant, is doing a fine business at Lucky Fork.—The Messrs. Scott and Venable, the tie men, were on the creek, yesterday.—

Dr. Eversole of Longs Creek is now a resident of Lucky Fork.—Mrs. D. B. Gabbard, who has been sick so long, is reported better.—Arthur Johnson was a welcome caller at Sebastian last Sunday.—Richard Gilbert, who is working for Mrs. M. Gabbard, visited home folks, Sunday.—Etta and Albert Gabbard will enter the winter term of school at Berea.—Hurrah for The Lumberlost Girl.

LAUREL COUNTY

PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, Nov. 19.—The Pittsburg Graded School will give an entertainment Saturday night, Nov. 23. Admission for adults 25 cents, children 10 cents.—The Christian Sunday School had a pie supper and Noah's ark sale at the new Laurel Store last Saturday night. The proceeds, amounting to thirty-five dollars and ten cents, will be used for the benefit of the Sunday School.—Wm. S. Baxter was killed in a coal mine in Indiana, Nov. 8th. His home is at Pittsburg and the remains were laid to rest in the Pittsburg cemetery, Sunday, Nov. 10th.—Ambrose Jarvis and Oliff Baxter were quietly married at the home of the bride on Saturday, Nov. 16th. B. H. Cole officiated.—J. T. Evans, who moved away from his home here some time ago, has returned with his family.—M. F. Onkst, who has been an invalid for several years, is worse than usual.—The Acorn Coal Co. have bought a tract of land from the Pitman Coal Co. and are erecting cribs, barns, etc.

CLAY COUNTY

BURNING SPRINGS

Burning Springs, Nov. 22.—The farmers are busy gathering their corn which is an enormous crop. It sells readily for sixty cents per bu., delivered.—Mallin Standafer has returned from a business trip to Hazard and Lexington.—J. W. Montgomery, the stone cutter, has moved to the property owned by T. C. McDaniel. The latter is now living in his new home, recently purchased from Allen Hurst.—The Misses Rebecca J. McDaniel, Nancy J. Sandlin and Mrs. D. B. McDaniel have returned from Hamilton, O., to visit the home folks.—Aunt Bettie Lunsford is sick, again.—Last Monday morning J. L. Rawlings and family left to spend the winter in Florida.—Prof. D. B. Robinson is occupying the Rawlings home while they are away.—The many friends of Miss Lucy Rawlings were very much surprised to learn of her marriage to Marion Isom of Hazard, Perry County. The bride is the accomplished daughter of J. L. Rawlings and the groom is one of Kentucky's best teachers. He is Principal of the Hazard High School. Their friends wish them many years of joy and prosperity. Both have been Berea College students.—Last Friday morning G. W. Baker died of apoplexy after a prolonged illness of typhoid fever and other complications. He leaves a widow and a family of ten children besides a host of friends to mourn his death.



BEREA CLASS IN WOOD-WORKING

AFTER CHRISTMAS

Boys and Girls now in Public Schools Should Come to Berea.

There are several reasons why the boys and the girls in the country school should continue in school thru the winter term. In most states the school year is eight or nine months. In Kentucky it is only six months. This is too short a period each year for any young person to complete a course of study in the time for which our courses have been arranged. Every student after having been out of school for several months cannot do his best studying when he first enters. Several weeks of effort are necessary to train him to do strong, rapid work. In the fall of the

year there are interruptions which retard progress. The corn must be gathered, the potatoes dug, the apples picked and put away for winter. So when the school closes at Christmas time our boys and girls have only gotten under good headway at learning. A few more months in school would round out the subjects studied, increasing their value many fold.

Young people are too apt to look at education as a thing to be found in school books only. The fact is these are only helps to an education. Experience, reading, observation and thinking are necessary to complete an education and make it useful. We have too many people who have book knowledge, but cannot use it.

Berea College offers unusual opportunities for the country boy and girl, not only to increase their knowledge of books, but while doing so to learn these greater and more useful things. The music and drawing, the cooking and sewing, the woodwork and agriculture, the lectures and concerts, the library and daily mingling with teachers and students for life's work.

Berea hopes to welcome many young people from the country schools at the opening of the Winter Term. It matters not what their advancement may be, we have suitable classes for them.

The Foundation School receives all students who are fifteen years old in any grade they wish to enter.

T. A. Edwards.



BEREA CLASS IN LAUNDRY

VIVA

Viva, Nov. 25.—The Misses Bertha and Ethel Kinser of London were the guests of Miss Etta Jones, Sunday night.—R. B. Reynolds of Tyner who has been visiting at Richmond and was accompanied home by Mrs. Martha Engle and daughter, Mrs. Lillie Agee, paid relatives at Viva a short visit.—Mrs. Smith of Lexington will be the guest of Mrs. Dan Quinn until after Thanksgiving.—Miss Ella Quinlan of Weaver was

the guest of Miss Nora Quinlan, Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Nannie Miller, has been very sick with throat trouble.—Miss Jennie Edwards is very sick with lagrippe.—Mr. Chester Jones was here last week on business and stayed over night at F. C. Jones.—Aunt Tommy Stubblefield has been sick for a few days.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS LETTER
Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 18.—The farmers of this place are about done

shucking corn and all report good crops, but many admit that they are greatly discouraged over the recent Democratic victory. There will be an other election four years from now, however.—The play, Freckles, was staged at the theatre here last Saturday night and the people were delighted with the performance. The price of seats for the play was two dollars. We are to have the Lumberlost Girl soon.—Arch Welch and a neighbor of his are planning to visit the blue grass state and attend the December term of court at Richmond for the purpose of buying some live stock for Mr. Welch's farm here.—The Rev. Jones, a leading minister of this place, and a number of delegates attended a religious conference at Louisville, Ky., recently, and on their return gave quite a glowing account of the event, and highly praised the Louisville people for their hospitality.—What has become of some of The Citizen correspondents?

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